

A SEVEN BILLION DOLLAR DECLARATION OF WAR

An Editorial

ALL the disastrous consequences of HR 1776 are now beginning to tumble down upon the American people.

With his signature on the Bill not yet dried, Roosevelt has demanded another seven billion dollars to speed the execution of the measure.

Less than 24 hours after its passage, the American people are beginning to pay the price for HR 1776. But this is just the beginning. Much more will be demanded as payment before the Administration is finished with them.

Unless the American people put a stop to this line of action.

The hugeness of the sum, and the mad haste with which it is demanded mean but one thing—that the Government is acting as a WAR government. Official Washington is at war. The pretense that HR 1776 was for "peace" has become ancient history overnight.

WASHINGTON and Wall Street are IN the war. But the American PEOPLE are not in, and do not want to go in.

But the bombing planes are poised for flight to Europe. The destroyers are being maneuvered for shipment. Convoys are rumored. These are the stones, which if tied to the neck of America, will drag its population into the very midst of the battlefield.

The lend-lease bill was just a fig leaf for informal declaration of war. America is waking up to this fact. The evil train of disasters is already being unfolded by the imminent passage of the Bill.

It has just been confirmed that the Government has been secretly buying up transport vessels with a capacity of 250,000 American troops. No wonder the Administration feared even a "no AEF" paper amendment!

The war drive of HR 1776 is sizzling. The same official Washington which threatens dire punishment for Labor when it asks a few cents an hour wage increase, calmly lifts seven billion dollars out of the pockets of the nation's wage earners, and presents it as a war bonus to the munitions manufacturers.

THE full impact of the war drums beating in Washington can be derived from the fact that it was Congressman Woodrum of Virginia who helped announce the new seven billion dollar demand. Woodrum, who howled for "economy" when the starving unemployed asked for bread and work! Woodrum, the hatchet-man who smashed the relief and art projects, has become a brother-in-arms with Roosevelt in their common course of mass slaughter.

A common viewpoint of conquest, profit-grabbing, and empire has sealed them all—the renegade "New Dealers" and economy howlers—as blood-brothers in the sacred cause of U. S. imperialism.

Where will Roosevelt get these billions? It will be wrung from the sweat and tears of American labor.

Who will get it? It will be rushed into the hands of the munition makers, the shipbuilder corporations. It will blossom soon in a miraculous harvest of war contracts, profits, and dividends. The "idle capital" of Wall Street which refused to clear slums and provide jobs for America is rushing, under Roosevelt's leadership, into the promised land of "good investments"—machine guns and bombers.

The death tags are ready. The coffin situation has been most scientifically surveyed. The "morale experts" have been mobilized to chloroform the peace hope of the people, and transform it into a raging lust for blood.

The nation must, and can, stop this lunge toward another and far worse 1917. The shipment of bombers, destroyers, munitions across the sea spell war. They build the bridge to the trenches.

The seven million dollar request must be denied by the people of the United States. It spells death.

Soon the April 6th anniversary of 1917 will be commemorated by mass demonstrations against war. The most vigorous preparations should be made for these in every town and city of the country. These must be the voice of America saying—Break the military alliance with British imperialism! America must not spread the fires of war throughout the world. The nation declares that the Administration must get out and stay out of the criminal imperialist war. America, led by Labor, must defend itself from the awful consequences of HR 1776, the open sesame of war.

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Weather

Local—Fair, colder at night and Thursday.
Eastern New York—Generally fair.
New Jersey—Generally fair and somewhat colder.

The 70th Anniversary Of the Paris Commune

The Daily Worker publishes today an article by George Dimitroff, General Secretary of the Communist International, written in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Paris Commune, which falls on Tuesday, March 18. Turn to page 2 for this article.

Belgrade Sees Pact With Axis 'Certain'

Turkish Assembly Meets, Istanbul May Be Evacuated

BELOGRADE, March 11 (UP).—High Yugoslav sources said tonight "everything is settled" except the date and manner of departure for high Yugoslav statesmen who will visit Germany to sign a closer accord with the Axis.

This accord is expected to take the form of a non-aggression pact between Germany and Yugoslavia.

Jugoslav sources said that the procedure has been completely settled and that no further conferences of Yugoslav statesmen are needed prior to the signing of the accord.

TURKEY MAY EVACUATE ISTANBUL POPULATION

ISTANBUL, March 11 (UP).—The Turkish National Assembly, meeting secretly to map the nation's course in its gravest crisis since the World War, today heard a speech by Foreign Minister Suhr Saracoglu and prepared to take up plans for possible emergency evacuation of all 200,000 civilians from Istanbul.

Details of Saracoglu's speech were not divulged, although it was anticipated that a communique would be issued soon.

Saracoglu made his speech before leaders of the People's Party, Turkey's only political organization and it was said that Premier Dr. Refik Saydam would address the National Assembly Wednesday afternoon.

Plans to evacuate Istanbul, Turkey's largest city lying only 150 miles from where German mechanized troops are massing at the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier facing strongly defended Turkish positions, have been spurred, it was said, by the fact that the city lies at the vital Dardanelles within 30 minutes bomber flight of the German lines.

Reliable quarters confirmed that both German motorized and armored divisions are pouring across the Danube at Cerna Voda at the Eastern end of the Dobruja frontier between Rumania and Bulgaria.

German forces now in Bulgaria area estimated at 200,000 but there was no indication that the troop movements have slackened.

BRITISH ENVOY NEARLY ASSASSINATED IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, March 11 (UP).—George W. Rendel, recalled British Minister to Bulgaria, narrowly escaped assassination tonight when two huge time-bombs wrecked the Pera Palace Hotel in Istanbul shortly after his arrival, killing three persons and injuring four British diplomatic officials.

Isolationists Jump on 'Lend-Lease' Bandwagon

Roosevelt Signs War Bill—Moves Swiftly to Involve Nation

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—President Roosevelt began to move at top speed today in his drive to take the United States into the European war as the House gave final approval to the lend-lease bill by a vote of 317 to 71.

With more than half the Congressmen who had originally voted against the bill reneging on their position, the House okayed Senate amendments to the war measure a few minutes before 3 P. M.

The first House vote on the bill had been 260 to 165, and 94 Congressmen out of the 165 who had at first opposed the measure had today apparently decided that it was expedient to switch sides.

In a sickening exhibition, one isolationist leader after another jumped on the bandwagon and promised full support to the President.

BRITAIN SURE OF GETTING PLANES

LONDON, March 11 (UP).—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair today assured Parliament that fleet of American warplanes "will get here in time" for the great battle of Britain and challenged Adolf Hitler to produce a new secret weapon able to cope with Britain's swelling air power.

Britain is now "greater both absolutely and relatively to the air strength of Germany," Sinclair told the House of Commons, referring to the situation existing at the start of the aerial battle, King last September.

dent in carrying out the war program authorized by the lend-lease measure.

At 3:30 P. M., less than an hour after the House acted, the President signed the bill and then put his okay on the first list of war materials to be shipped to Great Britain.

And at his 4 P. M. press conference the President announced that he would ask for an immediate appropriation of \$7,000,000,000 under the lend-lease bill in a letter which will be sent to Speaker Sam Rayburn.

STRATEGY WORKED OUT

The President worked out strategy on rushing this appropriation through Congress before the House acted at a conference early in the day with Congressional leaders.

Even the gigantic \$7,000,000,000 appropriation is by no means the entire program of war orders to Great Britain contemplated by the administration.

At his press conference, the President did not rule out another appropriation next year. And observers have pointed out that the bill gives the President arbitrary powers to fix the valuation of armaments and he can thus increase the total if he so chooses by juggling prices.

The list approved by the President today does not require Congressional action before shipments can be made. As a result of the broad powers in the lend-lease bill, the President is permitted to transfer \$1,300,000,000 in existing war materials without action by Congress.

It is reported here that preparation

LEWIS ASKS \$1 DAY RAISE FOR MINERS, CITES PROFITS

The Guilty Party

by Ellis



Bus Strikers Rally Gives Standing Ovation to Quill

Mysterious Mr. Ritchie, Stockholder's Darling

By S. W. Gerson

John A. Ritchie, mysterious figure who is chairman of the board of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co., the New York City Omnibus Corp. and the parent holding company, the Omnibus Corp. of Chicago, came out of the latter city after a whirlwind success at union-smashing there.

CIO Auto Union Opens Parley With G.M.

Union Negotiators Speak for 162,000 in Plants; UAW Rallies Planned

By William Allan
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 11.—General Motors negotiators from the CIO United Auto Workers, representing 162,000 union GM workers, today commenced bargaining with the corporation here on the contract revision adopted by the National Conference Feb. 8-9, when the 142 delegates from 70 plants in the nation met and asked for a union shop, a 10 cent hour wage increase, steward relief, 80 hour vacation pay, compensation of \$25 a week for the draftees.

Polite sparring marked the first sessions, with both sides stating to the press that "everything is just commencing."

Last Sunday in Flint, 150 delegates representing 58,000 GM workers from the region of Flint and Lansing met and listened to a report of Carl Swanson, their UAW-CIO director. Highlights of Swanson's report was that he cautioned the delegates against sporadic action in the shops.

"Swanson pointed out that at present the need is unity of all forces in the effort to eliminate the real controversial issues, which is the present contract that the union is now negotiating to revise."

He called upon all the union leaders present, plus the workers in the shops to give full support to

Vote to Stay Out Until Victory; Flay Mayor and Operators

By Art Shields

Thousands of bus strikers crowded the Royal Windsor Auditorium yesterday voted to stay out till they win victory in the fight for an 8-hour day and higher wages.

They stood up and shouted and heaved caps in the air as they gave their answer to their enemies in City Hall and the offices of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. and the New York Omnibus Corp.

The vote came when Henry Sacher, counsel for the strikers, asked:

"Are you ready to stay in this struggle until we emerge completely victorious?"

SUBWAY MEN ATTEND

Five thousand Transport Union members shouted their answer together. Three thousand were striking bus men, all that could be spared from the island-long picket lines. Two thousand more were subway and "L" workers, taxi drivers and other Transport Union members, who had to show their cards to get in.

Cherishing with the rest was Joseph Curran, a national vice-president of the CIO, president also of the National Maritime Union and of the New York Industrial Union Council.

"Such enthusiastic spirit I have never seen. This is truly a rank and file strike, with rank and file spirit," said Curran afterwards. Curran made this comment at the CIO's city central body was a hundred per cent behind the strike for higher wages and the 8-hour day. (The men now work 9 hours.)

The executive board of the council, which represents about 200 local unions and about 400,000 CIO union members, had just voted its support unanimously.

Referring to the strikebreaking record of Chairman John A. Ritchie of the two bus companies, now on

Feeding 'Shrunken Bellies' Is As Important As Profits, He Says

HITS DEFENSE CRY

200 Day Guarantee Yearly, Vacations, Among Demands

Text of miners' demands and excerpts from the speech of John L. Lewis at the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference here yesterday appear on page 4.

By George Morris

Declaring that feeding the "shrunken bellies" of miners is just as important as "creating another set of multi-millionaires," John L. Lewis yesterday told the operators at the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference that the union is determined to win a dollar daily increase and a better life for the coal diggers.

The mine union chief, showing the same fighting trim he displayed at the Atlantic City convention of the CIO, his last public appearance, presented demands in negotiations for a new contract affecting a half million soft coal miners.

The coal operators moved for a recess of the conference, which met at Hotel Baltimore, until 10 A. M. Thursday, by which time their 20 associations will formulate a reply.

Lewis lashed out against the already apparent propaganda that mine demands will bring "chaos" into the arms production race.

Asserting that the coal miner "is just as much entitled to proper fuel and care as any other machine used in national defense," Lewis further assured the operators that the union is determined to protect the miners against war inflation and consequent increase in living costs.

PREDICTS INFLATION

"There is going to be some inflation," he declared. "And the United Mine Workers are prepared to see that part of the United States' inflation should take place in the shrunken bellies of our miners. And we are prepared to show that their bellies are shrunken. This is just as important as the creation of another set of multi-millionaires."

He added, turning to the operators' side, that "the mine workers hold that the defense of America and defense of democracy here in our own country, is the best defense and treatment of these men to whom you look to to defend the title to your property and the privileges you enjoy."

With the exception of the five-day 30-hour week demand which the UMW presented in 1939, the demands Lewis read consisted of all the points that remained still unsettled, plus a higher wage demand. Lewis assured the operators that the 30-hour week in place of the present 35 hours, will be taken up with them at a "future date."

The demands include: An increase of \$1.00 a day for regular classifications; 12 cents a ton on loading and cutting rates, 20 cents on pick mining, over the present base rate of \$1 in the North and \$1.50 in the South.

A minimum scale of \$6 a day. Guarantee of 200 days of work yearly.

Two weeks vacation with pay. Seniority rights.

Voice for miners in selection of physicians and in medical care. Improvement in safety provisions and right of miners' safety committee to inspect mines and stop operations in event mine is found unsafe.

Elimination of differentials between the North and South. An end to discrimination through physical examinations.

OTHER DEMANDS

Other demands provide for lower cost housing; sale to miners of union-made explosives; payment in cash; lifting from the miners of the burden of safety costs, and other improvements.

It was when he supplemented

Baldwin Elected in '17th,' Connolly Increases Vote

Republican nominee Joseph Clark Baldwin was yesterday elected to succeed the late Rep. Kenneth F. Simpson in a special election in the silk-stocking 17th Congressional District.

Dean Alfange, Roosevelt-endorsed Democratic nominee, was defeated by nearly 7,000 votes in a drizzly atmosphere earlier hailed by Tammany Hall as "typical organization weather."

Eugene P. Connolly, American Labor Party anti-war candidate, nearly doubled the percentage of his party's total in the district despite the light turnout of voters.

The results:
Baldwin 33,352
Alfange 16,490
Connolly 3,983

In the regular election last Fall a total of 104,280 ballots were cast in the 147 election districts making up the area. Simpson received 53,316, his Democratic opponent, Samuel Kramer, 45,339 and Morris Watson, ALP nominee, 5,625.

Political observers noted that the Democrat, despite support of the Old Guard faction of the Labor Party, showed the largest percentage drop, interpreting that as an expression of deep dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt rush towards involvement in the war. Persons close to the situation in the district held the view that the voters, still bound to the two-party system, feel that the Republicans

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The Seventieth Anniversary of the Paris Commune

For the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the Paris Commune, which comes on Tuesday, March 18, George Dimitroff, general secretary of the Communist International, contributes the following article:

By George Dimitroff

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 11.—Seventy years ago—on March 18, 1871—France and Europe were shaken by the battery of the revolutionary masses of Paris: LONG LIVE THE COMMUNE!

For over two months the proletarians of Paris fought with boundless heroism and self-sacrifice against the multitude of enemies from within and without, for the sacred cause of the Paris Commune. With their blood the Paris Communards added one of the most glorious, most splendid pages to the history of struggle for the emancipation of the working class.

The Paris Commune was the first serious attempt by the working class to win for itself political power, to create its own government, to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Paris Commune was the embryo of the new type of state, the proletarian state; it was the prototype of the Soviets.

The Paris Commune expressed the interests and fondest hopes of the international proletariat and became the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The Paris Commune was the very work of the masses themselves, the fruit of their creative initiative and of their revolutionary enthusiasm.

The Paris Commune was a tremendous outburst of indignation against the treachery of the French bourgeoisie in the war of 1871 against the conspiracy of the bourgeoisie to wipe out the Republic and restore the monarchy. It was a direct reply to the efforts of the bourgeois landlord reaction to disarm the workers of Paris, to crush the French people and compel them to bear the cost of the war of adventure lost by Louis Bonaparte, and to pay the heavy war indemnity.

"The proletarians of Paris," wrote the Central Committee of the re-organized National Guard, in its Manifesto of March 18, "amidst the failures and treasons of the ruling classes have understood that the hour has struck for them to save the situation by taking the direction of public affairs into their own hands. . . . They have understood that it is their imperative duty and their absolute right to render themselves masters of their own destinies by seizing governmental power."

MARX, ENGELS AIDED

Marx and Engels, founders of scientific Communism, who became passionately and intensely active in the defense of the Commune and rendered all possible aid to the Paris Communards after its bloody suppression, had a high opinion of the epoch-



GEORGE DIMITROFF

making significance of the Paris Commune.

While explaining the weakness and errors of the Commune, Marx and Engels laid exceptionally strong emphasis on its POSITIVE achievements and above all on the fact that it was at bottom A GOVERNMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS, that it represented a political form under which the economic emancipation of labor could take place. In April, 1871, Marx wrote, "The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class and its state has entered upon a new phase with the struggle in Paris. Whatever the immediate results may be, a new point of departure of world history importance has been gained."

In the experience of the Paris Commune, Marx found the concrete, practical solution of the problem he had raised theoretically, namely: With what is the proletarian revolution to replace the bourgeois state machine, to serve as a new type of state system in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism? The Commune proved that the working class cannot simply take hold of the ready-made state machine and set it going for its own ends, but must establish a dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Commune was a revolution not against one or another form of state power aimed at transferring this power from the hands of one section of the ruling class to another, but a revolution aimed at smashing the capitalist machine of bourgeois class domination. "And that is why," Marx wrote, "whatever its fate (the fate of the Commune) in Paris, its fame will spread throughout the whole world. The working class of Europe and the United States immediately welcomed it as the magic word of emancipation."

After the death of Marx, Engels had to conduct a furious struggle against the opportunists who, together with the bourgeoisie, endeavored to gloss over the significance of the Paris Commune and its great lessons, to divert the proletariat from its revolutionary path. In 1891, on the twentieth anniversary of the Commune, Engels wrote, "Of late the Social

Democratic philistine has once more been filled with wholesome terror at the words DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT. Well and good, gentlemen, do you want to know what this dictatorship looks like? Look at the Paris Commune. That was a Dictatorship of the Proletariat!"

Lenin and the greatest thinkers and revolutionaries of our epoch not only rated highly the significance of the Paris Commune but also made splendid use of its experience. Taking a lively interest in and making a profound study of all revolutionary movements of the exploited and oppressed in all lands, Lenin and Stalin always strove and knew how to draw the necessary lessons from them so as to better arm the Russian and international proletarian ideologically, politically and organizationally.

LENIN'S TRIBUTE

In 1908 Lenin wrote: "The Commune has taught the European proletariat to deal concretely with problems of socialist revolution." In April, 1911, Lenin stressed the following: "As the foremost fighter for social revolution, the Commune has won sympathy wherever there is a proletariat struggling and suffering. The picture of its life and death, the sight of a workers' government which seized the world's capital and kept it in its hands for over two months, the spectacle of the heroic struggle of the proletariat and its sufferings after defeat—all this has raised the spirit of millions of workers, aroused their hopes and attracted their sympathy to the side of socialism."

On March 24, 1917, while still in Zurich, Lenin wrote: "Advancing along the road indicated by the experience of the Paris Commune of 1871 and the Russian revolution of 1905, the proletariat must organize and arm ALL the poorest and most exploited sections of the population so that they THEMSELVES may take into their hands all the organs of state power, that they THEMSELVES may constitute these organs." In the middle of April, 1917, Lenin stressed the following: "The real essence of the Commune is not where the bourgeois usually looks for it, but in the establishment of a special type of STATE. And such a state in Russia has ALREADY come into being. It is the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies!"

A detailed and at the same time extraordinarily concise definition of the historic significance of the Commune was given by Comrade Stalin in April, 1924, when he wrote: "The Republic of Soviets is thus the political form so long sought and finally discovered within the framework of which the economic emancipation of the proletariat, the complete victory of socialism, is to be accomplished. The Paris Commune was the embryo of this form; Soviet power is its development and culmination."

The precondition of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution was its general rehearsal in the shape of the 1905

revolution. The decisive condition of this victory was, however, the fact that the proletariat was led by a fighting and consistently revolutionary party, the Bolshevik Party, the MAIN thing lacking in the Paris Commune. Lenin and Stalin, by making a critical study of and using all the lessons to be drawn from the history of struggle of the proletariat of all lands, and primarily, the experience of the Paris Commune and the Soviets of 1905, brought the Russian proletariat, already prepared, to October.

Under the leadership of the glorious Party of Lenin and Stalin, the victorious proletariat succeeded in the most brief historical period, by its tireless struggle against its enemies and by its great creative enthusiasm in overcoming gigantic difficulties, in abolishing the exploited classes, building a socialist society and entering on the path of transition to a higher stage of this society, Communism.

PROBLEMS SOLVED

Marx and Engels raised and dealt with the problem of proletarian dictatorship and of the proletarian state in its most general outlines. Lenin and Stalin had in this sphere to further develop and enrich Marxism to practical constructive work. But the most complex, difficult and new problems in this sphere had to be elaborated and solved by Comrade Stalin. The Stalin Constitution of the USSR, reflecting and registering what had been traversed and already won, is incontrovertible proof of the fact that these problems were brilliantly solved, not only in theory but also in practice.

The idea that filled the thoughts of the most lucid and far-sighted minds of humanity, that inspired the fighters of the Paris Commune, that in the past filled and today fills the minds and dreams of hundreds of millions of working people, namely, that of a society without exploitation and oppression of man by man, without oppression of one nation by another—has been put into life in the great land of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Paris Commune went under, crushed brutally underfoot by the Versailles bourgeois betrayers of France. What were the main reasons for the defeat of the Commune?

Firstly, the proletariat, having seized power and having established its government, adopted a waiting attitude of defense towards Versailles. Anxious to avoid the accusation of having let loose civil war, the Communards did not undertake an immediate and violent military offensive against the reactionaries of Versailles. "The thing to have done," as Marx said, "if the enemy were to be prevented from concentrating their forces, was to have marched without delay on Versailles. The Central Committee of the Re-organized National Guard which carried through the military revolutionary leadership of the Paris



Slaughter of the Communards as depicted in an illustration from "La Guerre de 1870-71 et la Commune," published by the People's Government of France, but suppressed by the war government and the Vichy regime of Marshal Petain and his cohorts. (Courtesy of Ruthenberg Library, 50 E. 13th St.)

masses "gave up its powers TOO EARLY. . . ." The Communards, anxious to escape the reproach of having seized power by force, lost valuable time on elections to the Commune. Thereby they afforded Versailles the opportunity of concentrating and organizing their military forces and of taking the initiative of offensive operations against Paris.

MAGNANIMITY OVER-DONE

Secondly, the workers of Paris displayed excessive magnanimity towards their class enemies of Versailles and their agents. Instead of adopting extraordinary measures to settle accounts with its enemies, the Commune permitted reaction to organize its forces in the very heart of Paris. Instead of rendering their enemies and captured spies harmless, the Communards endeavored to exert a moral influence over them and naively believed in their "word of honor." This magnanimity of the workers had profoundly fatal consequences for the Commune and was of irreparable service to the Versailles cut-throats.

Thirdly, the workers of Paris failed to seize the National Bank and to take the necessary steps to undermine the economic power of Versailles reaction.

"The proletariat halted at the crossroads: Instead of proceeding to 'expropriate the expropriators,' it let itself be carried away by dreams of establishing supreme justice in the country, united by a nationwide task: Such institutions, for example, as the bank were not taken, as the theories of the Proudhonists, regarding 'fair exchange,' etc., still prevailed among the socialists." (Lenin)

By committing this error, the Commune let slip the possibility of considerably increasing the material resources of its existence and struggle, let slip the possibility of inflicting a crush-

ing blow on its enemies at their most sensitive point.

But the most fundamental weakness of the Commune was that it lacked a genuinely working class Communist Party. Being without such a Party, the proletariat of Paris could not secure sufficient preparation and training, nor even a clear idea of the tasks facing them and of the methods of accomplishing them. The working class of Paris, because they were without such a Party, could not become the organizer and leader of the revolutionary actions of the proletarians and working people of the provinces. Because it lacked such a Party, the Paris Commune, whose links with the countryside were weak, was unable to win over the huge peasant reserves of the whole of France and to lead them into battle against the bourgeois landlord reaction of Versailles.

The existence of such a genuinely revolutionary working class party, the Bolshevik Party, rendered it possible to lead to success the joint revolutionary actions of the proletariat, peasantry and oppressed nationalities on a boundlessly extensive territory. The Bolshevik Party ensured the unity of will, the unity of action and of aims of the October Revolution.

The October Revolution achieved victory, mainly, thanks to the undivided leadership of ONE Party, the Communist Party. The Paris Commune suffered defeat primarily because it was led by two parties, neither of which was Communist.

UNDIVIDED LEADERSHIP

This very important lesson is pointed out by Comrade Stalin in his famous work about the tactics of the Russian Communists in the October Revolution. Comrade Stalin wrote:

"Thus, the undivided leadership of ONE Party, the Com-

munist Party, was a fundamental factor in the preparations for October—such is the characteristic feature of the October Revolution; such was the first special feature in the tactics of the Bolsheviks in the period of preparation for October. . . . In this the October Revolution is favorably distinguished from the 1871 revolution in France where the leadership of the Revolution was divided between two parties, neither of which could be called a Communist Party."

Today France is living through hard times. The French working people are suffering indescribable tribulations. In September, 1939, the bourgeois "Government of National Defense" usurped political power and used all its levers and all means, to the point of organizing "national betrayal," for the suppression of the French people. In September, 1939, the bourgeois rulers of France and their masters, after first depriving the French people of all liberties and paralyzing their will, hurled them into the war. By reason of the greed, venality, stupidity and rottenness of the ruling classes, who placed their class privileges and reactionary calculations above everything else, this war led to defeat and catastrophe.

And now the descendants of Versailles are using the defeat in an attempt to compel the French people to bear the cost of the war and the defeat, to pay the bill for the foreign occupation, to bear the consequences of the bankrupt bourgeois regime. And now, like the Versailles forefathers, they are attempting to provoke the French proletariat, are waging furious chauvinistic and anti-Semitic campaigns, are indulging in infamous orgies of persecution directed against the real representatives of the French people and fighters for social and national emancipation—the Com-

munist.

But the French people have undergone many trials, have learned many lessons, and which is the main thing, are beginning to understand who are their real friends and who their enemies.

In the shape of the French Communist Party, worthy heir and continuator of the work of the Communards, which is learning the lessons to be drawn from them and avoiding their errors, employing the experience of the great October Socialist Revolution and mastering the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism—in this Party the French proletariat will find the force and the leader that will secure undoubted success for its struggle for liberty and socialism. This success is possible with the aid of the international solidarity of the working people. The French proletarians remember that the banner of internationalism was the banner of the Paris Communards. The decrees of the Commune, all its activity, its composition, its very existence, its slogans, the enthusiastic cries of its fighters, their last testament—all these are filled with the spirit of internationalism.

IMMORTAL

The Commune is immortal. "The Commune which was thought to be forgotten, the International which was thought to have been destroyed once and for all—they are among us, alive and twenty times as strong as in 1871." Such were the words uttered by the English in 1892 on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the Paris Commune. Today we have immeasurably greater grounds for declaring: THE COMMUNE LIVES!

Soviet power, which achieved victory 23 years ago, constitutes a mighty socialist state of almost 200,000,000 people. This Commune is a tremendous political, military, cultural and moral force. It is the greatest bulwark of the working people of the whole world in their struggle for freedom, for peace and amity between peoples, for socialism. Today many millions of proletarians, peasants and working people in the capitalist countries and colonial peoples feel the warmest sympathy for this splendid Commune—the land of Soviets—and regard with the greatest hope the great state of victorious socialism.

On March 18th, as we do honor to the great memory of the Paris Communards—our glorious revolutionary predecessors we Communists have our firm Bolshevik work:

To strengthen in every way the might of the great hand of socialism—fatherland of the working people of all lands; to be still more tenacious in training the masses in the spirit of international proletarian solidarity, to raise still higher and to hold still more firmly the banner of proletarian internationalism, of which the living embodiment is invincible Soviet patriotism, to be tireless in welding together the ranks of the fighters of the working people of all lands for the full victory of the immortal work of the Paris Commune, of the great work of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin throughout the world.

Geo. B. Murphy Becomes Negro Congress Official

Well-Known Leader Appointed as Administrative Secretary; Recently Resigned from N.A.A.C.P.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—George B. Murphy, Jr., who recently resigned from his position as director of publicity for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been appointed National Administrative Secretary of the National Negro Congress, officials of the latter organization announced here yesterday.

8-Week Strike Of Optical Workers Ends

Settlement of the eight-week-long strike of workers of the Optical Products Corp., 45 West 16th St., was announced yesterday granting an increase totaling \$28,500 for the 75 employees, all members of the United Optical Workers, Local 208, CIO.

Another pact is to be negotiated by the company covering its 26 workers at the Charlotte, N. C. plant. The Southern factory was organized by the strikers when the walkout in New York began.

Arnon L. Solomon, who mediated the settlement and was named interim chairman for the three-year pact, announced that the closed shop, hiring through the union, a week's vacation and seven holidays a year with pay, a guarantee of 45 weeks' employment yearly and a grievance machinery was provided.



GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR.

Jewish People's Rally Tonight to Assail Jim Crow

Bernard J. Harkavy, National Secretary of the Jewish Peoples Committee, will be the main speaker at a mass meeting to protest the growing economic discrimination against Jews and other minority groups, to be held tonight at 8:30 P. M., at Jacobson's Hall, 447 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Crown Heights Council of the Jewish Peoples Committee. The chairman of the meeting will be Dr. Norman Moskowitz, leader of the Crown Heights Council.

A Correction

An error was made in a caption under the head, "A Concrete Way to Answer Supreme Court," on page 2 of Tuesday's Daily Worker. The caption should have read: "Waterfront Delegation Meets Minor."

Dr. Barsky to Welcome Capitol Parley Delegates

Spanish Aid Refugee Conference to Be Held in Washington This Coming Week-End; Many Organizations to Be Represented

Delegates from principal American cities will converge on Washington over the coming week-end to participate in the "National Emergency Conference on an Immediate Program to Aid Spanish Refugees" under the auspices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, 425 Fourth Ave.

The conference is being held at the Hamilton Hotel, 14th and K Sts., on Saturday and Sunday. Sessions will open at 2 P. M. on Saturday, with the morning devoted to visits to the British and Spanish embassies, the State Department, Red Cross, and Latin American embassies.

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, national chairman of the committee, will make the welcoming address and outline the program which will be discussed.

BROAD SUPPORT

The committee reported that responses already have been received from trade unions, church groups, fraternal, language, professional and neighborhood organizations in many sections of the country. Numerous Lincoln Brigade posts have also elected delegates, the committee said. Cities sending delegates thus far include Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, Providence, R. I., Milwaukee, Detroit, and many other points.

The New York delegation will meet twenty minutes past midnight on Friday, at the Chanin Building, 122 E. 42nd St., to make bus connections with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Jersey City. The delegates will arrive in Washington at 8 A. M., Saturday.

Student Pickets Photographed By Police

Photographing of pickets by Radical Squad cameramen was put squarely up to Mayor LaGuardia, yesterday for support or disavowal by enraged students, the most recent victims of police snafus.

The students, who were picketing outside the county courthouse last Friday in protest against the tactics of the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigation of the city's schools, were snapped individually and collectively by a photographer later determined to be a police cameraman.

Assailing the "sinister implications" of the action, Claire Nelkind, chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Student Rights, yesterday made public a letter to the Mayor in which she informed him of a story appearing in the Herald Tribune on the day following the picketing in which the photographer was definitely identified as a Radical Squad attaché.

The letter, in part, follows: "As chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Student Rights, which seeks to protect students from unconstitutional and undemocratic attack, I should like to ask you the following questions: "If the Herald Tribune story is true, then: "a. Were these steps taken with your sanction?"

"b. What is the reason for filling pictures of peaceful pickets with those pictures?"

"c. What was the reason for such outrageous deception in taking those pictures?" "If the claims of the Herald Tribune are untrue will you make the announcement to the press to that effect so that the sinister implications of the story may be removed from the public mind?"

APM to Picket City Hall, Hit Mayor's War Activities

Demonstration Saturday to Protest Budget Cuts in Vital Social Needs and Rabid War Policies of City Administration

New Yorkers, members of local peace committees of the American Peace Mobilization, New York Council, will demonstrate in City Hall Park Saturday morning at 12 noon, according to an announcement yesterday by Dr. Walter Scott Neff, executive secretary. The demonstrators will be headed by a committee which

will present a protest to Mayor Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia against the war policy of his administration.

Dr. Neff stated that the demonstration is intended to call attention to cuts in appropriations for expansion of social and public services in the next municipal budget, carried out by the Mayor as part of the general drive for war. "Limitations on education, relief, housing, health and other functions of municipal government are being made," Dr. Neff said, "due to this policy, for which the Mayor has no mandate from the citizens of New York."

BLASTS MAYOR

"In addition, many thousands of New Yorkers are opposed to Mayor LaGuardia's activities outside the realm of city government, his waste of city time and money in support of various war measures, including H. R. 1778," Dr. Neff added. "The Mayor is creating war hysteria with his schemes for trial blackouts and talk about air raid shelters. He has wasted city money on pamphlets and posters for the 'If It Comes' campaign. His dollar budget blocks any progress in municipal construction. New York can only regress under a war-minded Mayor."

"The rapid growth of Peace Committees in New York City is evi-

dence of a general sentiment for a different policy, one of the expansion of social services, the defense of civil liberties and democracy, and the protection of the well-being of the citizens of New York."

On Saturday, March 22, at 11 A. M., a mass meeting of the American Peace Mobilization will take place in Madison Square Park. The list of speakers at this meeting will be announced shortly.

Chicago Rally, To Mark Int'l Women's Day

CHICAGO, Ill., March 11.—The women of the International Workers Order will celebrate International Women's Day together with all other progressive women in America and over the rest of the world.

The women of the IWO will celebrate next Saturday, at the Peoples Auditorium, 2487 W. Chicago Ave., at 8 P. M. One of America's most prominent progressives and well known attorney, Pearl Hart, together with our own national vice-president and district president, Louise Thompson, will be the

Union Furriers Buy 300 Seats to Foster Garden Rally March 17

A group of New York furriers today reserved a block of three hundred seats at the Madison Square Garden celebration of William Z. Foster's 60th birthday on March 17, it was announced at the offices of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

Expressing boundless admiration and affection for the Communist leader, many of the furriers recalled Foster's struggle against the no-strike policy of the A.F.L. bureaucracy in the early days of the workers organization.

They plan to attend the rally with banners and are discussing the possibility of bringing their own band.

Labor will not only be in the audience but will be represented on the stage by distinguished speakers and a pageant, "One of Us," dramatizing labor's struggles over a period of forty years.

United Invincible

Michael J. Quill, international president of the Transport Workers Union carries the picket sign—"United Invincible"—most familiar slogan seen on the streets of the city in the CIO transit union's strike. Lines involved are the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. and the New York City Omnibus Corp. Strikers ask a 25 per cent increase in wages, a six-day, 48-hour week, a 3-week vacation with pay.

—Daily Worker Photo

Bus Strikers Rally Gives Standing Ovation to Quill

(Continued from Page 1)

strike, Curran told reporters that strikebreaking will not be tolerated.

Said Curran:

"In the event that Mr. Ritchie, or anyone else for that matter, has any notion in their mind of introducing strikebreakers, scabs and thugs as Ritchie did in Chicago in 1934 (during an AFL bus strike), I want to advise them that the people and particularly the workers of the city of New York will not countenance such tactics for a moment.

"The Transport Workers' Union," continued Curran, "is completely justified in the fight it is making and has the full and undivided support of the New York labor movement."

The strikers were standing and shouting at every possible occasion throughout the long Royal Windsor meeting, which continued for more than two and a half hours.

ANGERED AT LAGUARDIA

Their enthusiastic shouts that they were "100 per cent" behind President Michael J. Quill, Hogan, International Secretary-Treasurer John Santos, Organizer Mattias Kearns and other union leaders must have been disturbing to Mayor LaGuardia, who denounced these leaders as "stupid, obstinate and pig-headed."

Caustic cries from the audience about the "Little Flower: Where is he now?" showed the resentment at City Hall propaganda that the leaders forced the strike and the Mayor's threats that some sort of government intervention might be invoked.

The meeting will also bring no comfort to Boss Ritchie, who tried to scare the strikers by setting yesterday noon as the deadline for surrender.

Bus drivers and conductors are bitter at the hostile propaganda in the employers' newspapers. All through the meeting bus drivers and conductors and shopmen kept tearing up copies of the enemy newspapers and throwing them in the air.

Hearst's Mirror, which ran a scurrilous editorial yesterday against Mike Quill, got the heaviest attacks. Gallery cries against the Mirror and the Mirror reporter were almost a chorus at times. They continued intermittently for an hour till Chairman Austin Hogan reminded the workers that the publisher was the enemy, not the working reporter.

"Most working newspapermen," said Hogan, "are members of the Guild, which is part of the CIO. Our resentment, our just resentment, should not be turned against our working brothers but against the bloated bankers and

capitalists, who own these newspapers." Shouts of approval greeted Hogan's remarks, some bus drivers shouting: "Put that in your papers!"

IRISH FIGHTERS

Irish humor was evident in the cracks at the reactionary press. "We need the Mirror," President Quill was saying.

"Yes, we need it for the horse races," cried a voice.

"And for the horses' necks," added Quill with a grin.

The crowd liked that stuff. Attorney Harry Sacher, pointed out in his speech however, that the workers' enemies were not found only on the Mirror.

"Our enemies are also found on the editorial pages of the Sun, the Times, the Herald Tribune and other newspapers," said Sacher.

"We dare these enemies to do their damndest," he continued. "We will not defeat 3,500 strikers. The wrath of the workers."

He went on, "will rise against the traitors of the Transport Workers' Union. The victory of the Transport Workers in this strike will be a victory for all organizations of Labor."

Sacher attacked the "bloated millionaires," like John Hertz, the banker of Wall St. and Chicago, who controls two profitable bus companies in New York now on strike.

"These millionaires will grow richer in the war, and the workers will grow poorer," said Sacher, of the union.

The strikers were giving standing ovations for every speaker, but when Mike Quill took the floor they really

went to town with shouts, stamping feet, waving caps and picket signs. Quill emphasized the better life that victory would bring the strikers. He talked of more food, of modern apartments instead of cold water flats, of more time with the wives and the kids that would come with the 8-hour day.

Referring to the war, Quill said: "And your landlord is on the march, raising rents; your grocers are raising food prices, and the Meat Trust, and the Bread Trust and the other trusts that have confiscated this country are raising prices."

More wages the workers must have, said the strike leader, and voices cried that they would get them.

Both Quill and John Santos, union secretary-treasurer, said the employers' proposal to fire the conductors of the two-man buses on Fifth Avenue would never be considered.

Many men stood up when Santos asked every "extra" man on the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, who had been on the "extra" list for 15 years, to rise to his feet.

All these "extra" men will be thrown into the army of unemployed, by the one-man car rule, and some regular men as well.

One-third of the Fifth Avenue Company's men are "extras" and there is no limit to their hours. No more 24-hour maximum for them. When the company needs them they work 60 hours and more, said union speakers.

A highlight of the strike for today will be the gathering of strikers' wives and daughters in a Women's Auxiliary meeting at Transport Hall, 153 West 64th St., at 8 P.M.

stockholders support a fight against these levies.

Among the taxes thus attacked were the city utilities, sales and personal property taxes; the State utilities, gasoline, fuel oil and unemployment taxes; the federal gasoline, old age pension and unemployment taxes.

The report howls especially about the 3 per cent utility tax for emergency relief, terming it "discriminatory and unjust." Ritchie also squawks loud and long about the regular 3 per cent tax on routes where street railways were scrapped and 10 per cent on newly acquired cross-town routes.

In no case does he indicate the slightest concept that the streets belong to the public and that by giving him a franchise to operate on regularly-designated routes on public highways it opens up to him

and the stockholders untold millions for decades.

BUT PROFITS SOAR

In the same report which pleads so tearfully against iniquitous taxes to feed the hungry unemployed, Ritchie submitted a breakdown of his revenues, showing a total of \$12,800,000 for the year, of which the net income was about \$2,200,000.

Even after amortization charges were met the net increase amounted to slightly more than \$1,950,000.

"During the calendar year 1939," wrote Ritchie, "the New York City Omnibus Corporation paid two dividends to its stockholders aggregating \$4 per share."

"A dividend of \$2 per share was paid on Sept. 26, 1939, to the stockholders of record on Sept. 1, 1939, on which date there were 1,000,000 shares outstanding."

Methods of the Rapp-Coudert committee in smearing the College Teachers Union are typical of the way "free institutions are assassinated," William G. Mulligan, counsel to the union, charged yesterday.

Mulligan's accusation was made in the course of a letter to the Rapp-Coudert committee investigating alleged subversive activities in the city's schools and was a renewal of his request to cross-examine witnesses against the union.

Declaring that the committee's attacks had laid the basis for charges by the Board of Higher Education against Morris U. Schappes, who admitted to five-year membership in the Communist Party, Mulligan wrote:

"BLOODY JOB"

"Regardless of the personalities involved, it is shocking to see a deliberative body file charges based upon testimony on direct examination before the witness has met the test of cross-examination."

"Manifestly the example set by your committee is being carried to its utmost conclusion. This is how free institutions are assassinated."

"The bloody job is first performed on an ex-Communist, picked because Communism is unpopular nowadays. Later, attempts may be chosen less fastidiously."

"We ask that you rule on our request to cross-examine. We demand copy of your exhibit."

Earlier in the day Dr. Robert K. Speer, president of College Teachers Union, Local 537, issued a statement charging that the Rapp-Coudert Committee has "injected the issue of Communism" into the investigation in order to "obscure the real motives of the Coudert Committee."

NAMES REAL MOTIVES

He described the real motives of the committee as an attempt to attack both trade unionism and free education.

The Committee for the Defense of Public Education, 114 East 18th St., made public a statement of eleven City College social science teachers in which they repudiated the charge that they had "indocinated" students. At all times, they contended, they sought to develop the student's "capacity to think things through for himself."

Signers included: Ingram Bander, former instructor in History; Mses I. Finkelstein, instructor in History; Jack D. Foner, instructor in History; Philip S. Foner, instructor in History; Theodore Geiger, instructor in History; Myron L. Hoch, Tutor in Economics; Max L. Hutt, instructor in Education; Nelle R. Lederman, Clinical Psychologist; Walker Scott Neff, instructor in Psychology; Benjamin Paskoff, instructor in History; Edward N. Saveth, instructor in History.

All were alleged by a Rapp-Coudert committee witness, William M. Canning CNY history instructor, to be "Communists." He also charged them with "indocination" of students.

Support for Schappes was expressed yesterday in a number of letters from students who angrily repudiated the charge of "indocination."

A typical letter came from Joseph Salsaw, 3400 Wayne Ave.

Rapp 'Probe' Kills Free Institutions, Mulligan Charges

City College Group Issues Statement, Deny They 'Indocinated' Students, Motives of Committee Scored

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"As one of your former students in English 4 (History of English Literature) I wish to state that at no time that I was present in your class as a student of English literature was I taught, indoctrinated, or otherwise persuaded to accept any political position. In my opinion you are an excellent instructor in English, and any attack upon you on the grounds of 'subversive activity' is an unconscionable lie."

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Jury in Local 3 Trial Ready, Starts Today

Case of Van Arsdale, 15 Other Unionists, Causes Wide Attention

After more than a week a jury to try the case against Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., manager and fifteen other officers and leaders of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., was completed yesterday.

The trial will get under way this morning with Judge James W. Baily on the bench.

Expected to stretch for weeks, the trial is centering attention as one of the outstanding cases of anti-union prosecution now being whipped up by the Roosevelt administration's drive.

Democratic machine man District Attorney Sullivan had gone to considerable effort to obtain a grand jury indictment last summer charging a conspiracy to commit assault, rioting, malicious mischief, unlawful assembly and resisting arrest. All this came as a result of a mass picket line outside the Triangle Conduct and Cable Co. of Glendale last September.

Strike - breakers Hurl Bottles; Brill Walkout Also Still On

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 11.—Strikebreaking violence flared here yesterday when scabs working in the Progress Manufacturing Co. shot at and hurled bottles at strikers who were picketing the plant. The factory, located at Germantown and Master Sts., has 150 workers on strike for union recognition. Workers in the plant recently joined Local 90 of the APL Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers' International Union. To date Frank Rosen, President of the company, has refused to negotiate.

No arrests were made in the shooting.

BRILL STRIKE CONTINUES

Meanwhile 1,300 workers on strike at the J. G. Brill Co. plant prepared for a long siege. It was announced today that negotiations between the company and the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee will not be held within the next few days.

The workers are on strike for a new contract. The old one expired on Feb. 28.

They ask: 25 per cent increase in day rate pay; a 15 per cent piece rate rise, a union shop, two weeks' vacation with pay for men with five years seniority and one week for those with less.

The company is scheduled to start work on \$400,000 worth of government orders on March 24. Michael Harris, sub-regional organizer, in a statement today declared that he hoped the company would sign a new contract with the union before that date.

Strike Keeps Paper Closed In Pittsburgh

All Crafts Refuse to Cross Lines Set Up At Post Gazette

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Mar. 11.—With workers of other newspaper crafts refusing to walk through circulation department workers picket line, the strike at the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette today entered its fourth day.

Efforts at a settlement have so far been unavailable although all workers were notified to report for duty today. It was expected that a settlement of the dispute might be reached early this evening at which time the pickets would be removed, and work resumed.

The paper suspended publication after the picket line had been set up.

"BRITAIN" IN PICTURE

The circulation workers, belonging to the Pittsburgh Newspaper Alliance, an A. F. of L. Federal Union, have a contract calling for a union shop. The strike began after the Post-Gazette used non-union workers for promotion of its special "Aid-to-Britain" issue last Thursday.

In a statement today, the union declared that the strike had been provoked by the paper's management.

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Marine Unions End Testimony On Dirksen Bill

Union Spokesmen Tell House Committee Measure Would Abolish Trade Union Rights in Industry; Lawyers Guild Also Hits Measure

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Representatives of Maritime Unions concluded their testimony in opposition to the Dirksen bill, H.R. 2662 today at the last day of hearings before the House-Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Bjorne Halling, who appeared for the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse-

men's Union, charged that the Dirksen bill, in providing for the abolishment of the union hiring hall of the American seaman is actually providing for the abolishment of collective bargaining by the American seaman.

Earlier in the day, Murray Winocur, representing the Marine Department of the American Communications Association (CIO), expressed his union's fear that the bill would lead to a prohibition against union publications.

Secretary of the Pacific Coast A. F. of L. Sailors' Union.

This amendment would deny seamen's certificates to persons with Communist or Nazi affiliation, but would be really used to blacklist active union members.

Peterson, when asked his opinion of this amendment, stated: "Yes, we think Mr. Lundberg expressed it fairly well in his suggested amendment."

N. J. Aluminum Workers Await Parley Results

EDGEWATER, March 11.—Alcoa's 3,000 workers who last week authorized a strike awaited here the outcome of negotiations at Pittsburgh with company officials in their demand for a 10 cents an hour increase and time and a half for all time over forty hours.

Nick Zonari, International President of the Aluminum Workers of America, who earlier tried to hold off the strike move, intervened into negotiations.

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Text of Miners' Demands To Joint Wage Conference

Text of the demands affecting a half million bituminous coal miners, presented by John L. Lewis before the Joint Appalachian Wage Conference yesterday.

The International Policy Committee declares the recommendations contained herein to be the policy of the United Mine Workers of America.

This Policy shall be a guide for all districts in the bituminous regions in the negotiating of wage agreements. It shall serve in lieu of all wage scale resolutions submitted to the International Policy Committee from the International Convention, District Conventions, or from any other source.

APPALACHIAN JOINT CONFERENCE PROPOSALS

1. That the Appalachian Joint Wage Agreement be extended from April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1943, with the following modifications and changes:

2. Hours of Labor: Without sacrificing the principle of the six-hour day, or in any manner yielding the basic requirement, for the bituminous coal industry and demands of the United Mine Workers of America for future consideration, the present seven-hour day, five-day week provisions of the existing agreement be conceded and extended for another two-year period.

3. Wage Rate Increases: Combined cutting and loading rates shall be increased 12 cents a ton. 11 cents of this shall be added to the existing rates for loaders, and 1 cent shall be added to existing cutting rates.

Rates for all regular classifications of inside and outside day men shall be increased \$1.00 a day; 75 cents per day for trappers and partially handicapped old men. Monthly men shall receive a directly proportionate increase. The minimum day rate shall be \$6.00, without exception.

Pick mining rates shall be increased 20 cents a ton.

Yardage and deadwork rates shall be increased 15 per cent.

Rates for conveyor and all other forms of mechanized mining shall be adjusted in a manner which will enable Mine Workers employed on mechanized units to earn an amount in wages commensurate with their increased productive efficiency. In all cases the minimum established shall be higher than the earnings of hand loaders. Each district scales committee shall establish as nearly as possible equality in rates for the performance of like work. A standard classification of men employed on the various mechanized units shall be established in order to eliminate varying sizes of crews. Such classification shall be uniform both as to day and tonnage workers.

The principle employed in adjusting rates at all strip mine operations shall be the same as that applied to conveyor and other forms of mechanized mining.

Double time shall be paid for all work performed on Sundays and Holidays.

4. Cleaning Plants and Rejects: When coal is to be taken to cleaning or preparation plants, the run of face loading method shall prevail. All reject clauses shall be eliminated from district agreements.

5. Guaranteed Working Days: Mine Workers shall be guaranteed not less than two hundred (200) working days each year. Day and monthly men shall be paid at the regular rates of pay provided in the various district agreements, and tonnage men shall be paid at the rate of \$7.50 a day, for each day less than the guaranteed 200.

6. Vacations: All men working in and around the mines shall be granted a two weeks' annual vacation with pay. Day men shall receive their regular rates of pay, and tonnage men shall be paid at the rate of \$7.50 a day for the vacation period.

Vacations with pay have been accepted by American industry as a basic condition of employment in employer-employee relationships. It is a duty that industry owes to its employed workers in factories and workshops as well as office personnel.

There is absolutely no justification for the bituminous coal industry to withhold such recognition and vacation grants from the men who mine the coal which powers the basic industrial economy and which, in turn, provides the profits for the multitudes of other employees to enjoy vacations with pay.

Taken as a whole, the ability to pay presents no insurmountable difficulties if the industry would tackle the problem as a cooperative undertaking.

The acceptance by the miners and operators of a Federal coal agency to regulate the bituminous coal industry and fix prices has placed bituminous coal in the public utility status. Regulation of the industry constitutes co-operation between industry, labor and management and exemplifies

progressive industrial democracy at its best. It has brought employer and employee into organized mutual cooperation. The mechanics of these organizations should be perfected and made to serve the promotion of better relationships. Our Joint Conference should be utilized to work out a sane and sound vacation plan and administer it on a cooperative basis as between all producing companies. "Certainly, vacations in the bituminous coal industry are long overdue."

The industry is still in the throes of a period of transition to new and improved methods of mechanized mining.

The pooling of labor vacation costs, with an equal tonnage assessment on all bituminous coal production, has merits and should constitute a basis for working out this vital problem of vacations, which the men who mine the coal are entitled to enjoy by every comparable analysis of American industry.

7. Seniority: On lay-offs for any reason, priority rights to jobs in the mine shall be given to employees on the basis of length of service. Following periods of general lay-offs and shut-downs for any reason preference shall be given: (a) Older employees in point of service; (b) All employees on the payroll at the time of the original shut-down or lay-off; (c) When the selection of all employees on the payroll at the time of the shut-down or lay-off has been exhausted, the company may employ such additional men as may be required.

8. Swing Shifts and Staggered Employment:

To protect the interests of Mine Workers where swing shifts or systems of staggered employment are practiced, districts shall effect agreements establishing seniority rights designed to discourage the practice of employing new crews, which consequently create unemployment.

9. Medical Care and Hospitalization in Mining Communities:

Tragic inequality, inefficiency and dishonest practices in the rendition of medical care and hospitalization in mining communities require the consideration of the Appalachian Joint Conference. Abuses must be corrected and skillful and adequate medical services must be accorded.

Equal participation with the coal companies in the selection of physicians shall be accorded. Mine Workers shall participate in the supervision of hospital, medical, surgical and nursing facilities, in all cases where they are financed through the medium of deductions from mine workers' pay.

10. Physical Examinations: To discourage the practice of discrimination which is being exercised against Mine Workers, the Policy Committee declares that the entire question of physical examinations shall be made the subject of consideration in the Joint Conference.

11. Safety: The progressive increase of fatal and non-fatal accidents in the nation's coal industry has become an alarming and tragic problem. Fatalities for the year, 1940, reached the figure of 1,420, which is an increase of 342 over the record of the previous year. Non-fatal accidents in coal mines in 1939 were 41,500, which represented a ratio of 49 non-fatal accidents for every fatal accident which occurred during the year.

In addition to the stark tragedy of this wastage of human values and the sum-total of human misery which it creates, the problem has become important to the coal consumers of the country by reason of its cost burden. Authorities agree that the direct and indirect costs of fatal and non-fatal accidents levy a cost on the bituminous coal industry equal to 20 cents per ton, which in turn is paid by the consumer. In other words, in 1940 the accidents and fatalities of the bituminous industry cost coal consumers approximately ninety million six hundred thousand dollars (\$90,600,000.00).

Mine explosions are preventable and mine accidents are capable of being reduced to a relatively unimportant minimum. No civilized country in the world exposes its coal miners to the same degree of hazard as exists in our own country. All civilized coal producing nations have a record in this respect which, in comparison, makes our own national record a shameful one. Every material and social reason requires that this problem be given remedial attention.

The Mine Workers propose that in this contract there will be written a clause that will give the right to a safety committee of Mine Workers to inspect any mining operation, and when dangerous and menacing conditions are found, to authorize the men to refrain from work until conclusive inspections and findings are made by state and federal authorities.

In addition, this clause shall

permit the International Union, United Mine Workers of America, to authorize mourning periods for the dead in our industry, during which periods coal production shall cease.

12. Financial Responsibility: Each Association of Operators signatory to the agreement shall be financially responsible for all defalcations of Mine Workers' monies by all coal companies which are members of such Associations.

Each Operators' Association shall also be financially responsible if an operator member defaults in the payment of the check-off to any district.

13. Differentials: Existing inequitable differentials within and between districts shall be eliminated, including loading rates, day labor rates, mechanical day wage rates and north-south differentials, and all other factors operating to maintain and widen such differentials and inequalities.

14. Other Provisions:

(a) Operators shall include clauses to protect wage scales and conditions in leases whenever mines are let to any corporation, company, or individual for operating purposes.

(b) Equitable adjustment of house rents shall be made.

(c) Payment shall be made in cash or par check, with consideration only for legitimate deductions. This is designed to prohibit the discounting of earnings through the use of scrip, tin money or other subterfuge.

(d) The operator shall be responsible for delivering cars to and from the miners' working places.

(e) Only Union-Made explosives, mine supplies and tools shall be made available for use by Mine Workers.

(f) Foremen or employees who do not come within the jurisdiction of the wage agreement shall not perform the duties of maintenance men or other Mine Workers on idle days, or at any other time. An agreed limitation of the number of men of the classification of "foremen" shall be included in the Appalachian Agreement.

(g) Suitable arrangements for the employment of unemp.

(h) Mine Workers shall not be required to pay for safety equipment and devices.

15. District Conferences and Agreements:

Joint Conferences of districts in the Appalachian Region shall be held concurrently with the Appalachian Conference. All other districts shall meet in joint conferences after the Appalachian Agreement is negotiated, for the purpose of negotiating wage agreements on the basis of this International Policy.

Wage scale resolutions affecting local working conditions and rules shall be made a subject matter of consideration by all district joint conferences.

Districts shall not negotiate agreements which may grant more favorable conditions to operators than obtain in other agreements. No supplemental district agreements shall be negotiated unless approved by the International Union.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

JOHN LEWIS, President,
PHILIP MURRAY, Vice-Pres.,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

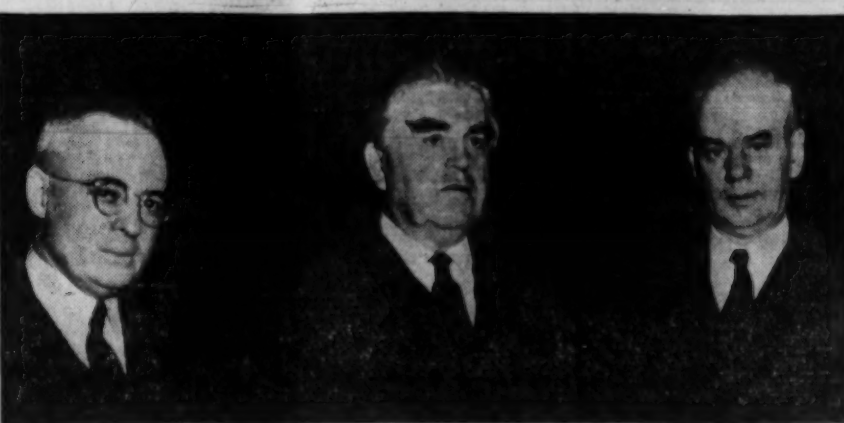
Youth Parley Backs April Peace Meeting

Young Fraternalists Vote Against Roosevelt War Program

More than 135 delegates to the Young Fraternalists, meeting here Saturday and Sunday at the Fraternal Clubhouse voted to support the American People's Meeting for peace on April 5-6.

The delegates, representing 5,000 youth of 14 different nationalities, strongly denounced the war program of the Roosevelt administration and voted their support of the program of the American Peace Mobilization, which is sponsoring the April 5-6 meeting.

The first business session of the convention opened Saturday afternoon with the keynote address by Sol Vail, Executive Secretary from this city. Mr. Vail stressed the need for more hospitals, health centers, clinics, schools and recreation centers. "While four million youth were unemployed," he continued, "the administration was curtailing N.Y.A., except the so-called Defense Projects. All plans for extending health services and educational training were dropped. Our leading industrialists and the President had found a quick and efficient solution for the urgent problems that were facing the American youth—conscription and war."



Head Negotiators: Left to right, Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, President, and Philip Murray, vice-president, as they prepared yesterday to present demands for a new pact affecting the living standards of a half million soft coal miners. Lewis read the demands before the Joint Appalachian Wage Conference of operators and miners at Hotel Baltimore.

Excerpts From Speech of Lewis at Wage Parley

Below are excerpts from the prepared text of the speech by John L. Lewis before the Joint Appalachian Wage Conference at Hotel Baltimore yesterday, in explanation of the mine union's demands:

No American organization, outside of the military forces, acted more promptly, gave more of its man-power to military services, labored more ardently to their dutiful performances, mining the coal to operate the munitions factories, that sped the trains and generated the power of the utilities in order that the gears of our wartime efforts might mesh, than the membership of the United Mine Workers of America when the United States entered the World War.

Continuity of operations and prices that were liberally reasonable enabled the majority of bituminous operators to pile up record profits. The mine workers, however, were forced to fight the rapidly rising living costs, which reflected higher increased levels in mining regions than the statistics of that period reveal for the nation as a whole, on wage rates far below those paid in comparable industries, simply because out of patriotism they signed the War Wage agreement.

The mine workers know something about the Lever Act, the control of prices by political edict. They know that while the original price-fixing scheme may function in the main for a while, such controls break down under scarcities, and that such controls never cover the retail outlets which are the miners' post of trade.

I have said it before, and I want to say it again, that during the period of the World War, considered from the standpoint of comparable wage earnings and services performed, American coal miners were the innocent victims of an ill-advised wartime economy.

Today I want to talk down to the facts, not up to a theory.

These are perilous times.

What the ultimate economic fate of the people of any nation, now participating in world destruction or other causes unknown and unknown, will ultimately be, constitutes a problem that has the intelligence of business and science, as well as the practicing politician and writers, completely lost. Their factual reasoning simply does not operate. History, past, present, and future, becomes a blank. The social sciences have completely failed to foresee or understand economic crash and impoverishment, war or peace. Everything happens in reverse gear to their alleged intellectual forecasts.

Whenever truce, stalemate or victory finally comes, there is every likelihood that there will be quite a different economic aftermath to that which followed in the wake of the World War.

Instead of the United States replenishing the world with mass production equipment and other goods and services, which served as a cushion 22 years ago, we will likely find ourselves confronted with the most serious and distorted economy in our history. Our problems will be just as grave as those of Europe and Asia, using the American standard of living as a yardstick.

From extravagance, waste, guns, ships, cantonnments, political debate and marching men, we shall return to the economic axis of the consumers' ability to buy in sufficient volume to keep the wheels of industry turning.

If we are to face the hard realities of our economic status in the days to come, then American industry and American people thought should decide now that equally important as munitions is the future welfare of the American people which demands the maintenance of wage levels that will insure reasonably satisfactory consumer purchasing power.

To obtain this result, it is essential that we maintain our industrial relationships on an economic basis that moves wage rates and purchasing power in complete coordination with mounting costs of goods and serv-

ices necessary to clothe, feed and house the American people. Our economy will not again stand profit loots, such as occurred during the last war. Profits cannot be piled into banks and invested in foreign loans. There must filter through into the pay envelopes of the men who man the mines, factories and other services, a larger share of the profit producing leverages that result from steady operations, regardless of what has heretofore been determined by engineers' charts and graphs as labor's share of increased volume.

The Mine Workers wage requests are not excessive. They contain no revolutionary provisions dictating policies of management or of conquest of present or future profits beyond the time accepted formula governing shop practices and collective bargaining in coal, as well as other industries. The wage increases asked can be paid for in a large part out of present earnings, insofar as the bulk of bituminous coal tonnage is concerned.

The increases asked for could be fully met out of present selling prices if the industry would stop the evil practices of paying commissions on railroad coal as well as trim the unnecessary high margins now being levied by super-sales organizations who add but another commission - taking link in the selling structure. The whole structure of selling margins should be lowered.

Financial journals reveal that somewhere in the background there are certain forces leagued for the purpose of dominating the operators' actions in this joint wage conference. Of course, this is nothing new in coal. For many years the industry let the large consumers bleed them into bankruptcy between wage conferences. When wage negotiating periods arrived, these same personages in control of super-industrial management, would gather about the sidelines, with wage rates ideas of their own, which they insisted the operators should accept as their own wage-making formula, in order that these self same industrial coal users could continue to buy their coal on their own bargain terms.

Now that coal is thoroughly organized, now that it is regulated by a governmental agency, on the basis of price control predicated on B-T-U performance, freight rate charges, and weighted average cost of production, and shows some evidence of emerging from the pauperized state that gripped it these many years, the same old high-handed forces of coal policy domination are back on the job.

This time they are performing under the guise of price protection for defense needs. Under such a pretext, they are hopeful of dominating the situation this year. If that is not true, then the financial journals are out on a limb, as well as gossip spreaders of what takes place within the realms of high industrial councils.

For many years, operators sat idly by, letting the purchasing agents of steel, railroads and manufacturing companies overstate the cost of coal as a cost factor in the selling price of manufactured products, steel, transportation, and utility charges for consumer electricity.

It is an astounding absurdity for intelligent men to listen to such prattle as a reasonable wage increase in the bituminous coal industry being productive of an upheaval in our planned defense economy and resulting in economic chaos, before we have hardly started on our super-manufacturing undertaking.

Let me assure the industrial and economic analysts, who are so fearful and disturbed lest the bituminous coal industry confiscate the assets of steel, railroads and all manufacturing as well as the government's bonding power, that the few cents per ton, asked by the miners, can be met out of industrial profits without disturbing present earning ratios.

A compilation by the New York

Times, as of Feb. 23, 1940, shows that 501 industrial concerns, reporting as of that date, thus far in 1940 had a total net income of \$1,203,354,199 against \$939,668,660 in 1939, an increase of \$263,685,539.

Steel companies, producing 80 per cent of the total ingots, reported 1940 profits double those of 1939. Eleven producers had an aggregate net of \$231,961,517 after all charges against \$117,112,474 in 1939, and they covered all sorts of new charges by applying the tuckaway system for all contingencies, real and fancied.

Class One railroads increased 1940 earnings over 1939 by \$94,000,000, after paying increased taxes of \$41,000,000. All this, while the coal bill of the railroads remained practically stationary.

General Motors, Chrysler, DuPont and the whole roll call of allegedly tax-burdened American corporations, showed earnings doubled and rising upwards from 10 to 35 per cent over 1939.

Certainly, the earnings record of American industry is not one that a few cents per ton increase on 450,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, of which more than 100,000,000 tons move into domestic consumption, can be held a threat to industrial economic chaos, or productive of economic hardships for the National Rearmament Program.

In the World War, the big advance in commodity prices began late in 1915. The inflation prices continued and reached 150 per cent increase by 1920.

We have only to look ahead to discover what the future holds for the consumer's dollar in inflated prices. Despite the fact that the economic life and price controls of all European nations are under full and complete dictatorship, the rise of prices in a little more than a year has wiped out all margins of safety between income and barest sustenance levels of working men as well as the white collar professions.

Labor is as anxious about its own ability to meet the threatened rising cost of food, materials and services, as industry. Labor does not possess the recovery advantages which the business structure and tax laws bestow upon corporate setups. Industry insists on amortizing the cost of armament plant costs over a brief period, and as a further assurance of protection, industry demands cost plus profits and fixed fees for management counsel and direction.

Labor, however, must secure its fair division, in keeping with mounting costs, at the time the man-day service is rendered, otherwise equitable pay is lost forever. There are no recapture or retroactive safeguards in the background to protect the day worker or ordinary salaried employee.

Now is not the time to be misled by propaganda of newly discovered price controls. The history of the past belies any such devices or genius.

When the conversion of our productive plants from consumer goods to armaments is well on its way, we Americans, like the Europeans, will face scarcities and inflated prices.

AFL Painters Back Strike Of Bus Drivers

Full endorsement and support for the Transport Workers Union strike against two bus lines was voted unanimously at a regular membership meeting Monday night of Local 848 of District Council 9 of the AFL Painters Union, it was announced yesterday.

The resolution was introduced by M. Katz, secretary of the local. It criticized Mayor LaGuardia for the stand he has taken on the strike, and expressed complete moral support for the strikers and their demands.

A similar resolution is expected to be acted upon by the Painters District Council itself.

Lewis Asks Mine Pay Raise, Cites Owners' Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

statement on demands (published in full in this issue) with an hour-long explanation, that Lewis was most eloquent as the voice of the miner.

Part of it was a prepared text (printed in part in this issue) in which he warned of the consequences of a war economy. He lashed out against the railroad, steel and other large interests who usually pull the strings among the operators. Lewis further cited figures showing that the estimated extra cost of from 15 to 17 cents a ton which the wage increase would mean, is insignificant as a cost factor in the large industries and ridiculed ideas that it would interfere with "defense."

CITES BIG PROFITS
Lewis declared that the wage increase could easily come from the extra large profits the railroad, automobile, steel and other industries are raking in, without a loss to the operators. After reading some 1940 profit figures, he added that those were "merely a mild indication of what they are going to do in 1941."

The miners, Lewis said, "are among the lowest-paid workers in hazardous service industries. Social Security figures show that tens of thousands earn less than \$900 a year and perhaps 60 per cent make no more than \$600 to \$700 a year," Lewis said.

Lewis criticized the operators sharply for not utilizing the machinery of the Bituminous Coal Act to resist the large monopoly interests. At the same time he lashed out against the United States Supreme Court for ruling out of the Coal Act, "every word designed to aid the coal miners" and left "all in that legislative enactment designed to aid the coal operators."

TELLS OF CONDITIONS

Lewis penetrated into the details of the mining town and the miners' life to bring home his points. "What is the matter with that?" he said on the 200-day guarantee. "You want the miner to stick around and be right around when the whistle blows, 300 working days a year. We ask that you employ him at least 200 of those days."

Lewis was particularly caustic on the vacation with pay demand, indicating that the union is dead serious about it.

"I don't understand why the operators should believe that they are entitled to a vacation and the miner isn't. I know the operators like vacation. I also know the miners would like an opportunity to find out if they like it."

Lewis then described his recent

trip to Miami, Fla. where he said he met coal operators wherever he turned. "But I was the only coal miner there."

"Who are you, you coal operators who have the exclusive right to these jobs in Florida. I don't think anyone has more right than those who go down into the mines."

The mine union chief was particularly strong on the safety point. Scanning the faces of the operators in front of him, Lewis said:

"You know how I could say it. You know what companies' names I could use, and you know I know the facts in each situation."

DEATH TOLL
Lewis referred to the 1,420 miners who were killed in 1940.

"Something must be done," he said raising his voice. Continuing, he charged that the coal operators have blocked passage of the mine inspection bill through their lobbyists. He recalled the time-worn argument about "usurpation of management rights" if a government mine inspector is given a right to inspect a mine without an operator's permission.

"The management never had a right to kill and maim coal miners," said Lewis in a thunderous voice. "This finally makes it necessary for the coal miners to do something about it."

READS SAFETY CLAUSE

Lewis then read to the operators the proposed clause on safety. It demands a right for the mine safety committee to inspect a mine, and a right to order a work stoppage if the mine is found unsafe. "We are no longer going to tolerate this indiscriminate butchery in the industry," he said.

Lewis then added that the miners want a right to stop work to hold mass mourning for victims. Again lashing out at the operators for refusing to invest in safety appliances, Lewis said:

"If we can't get it we'll know how to protect ourselves. I guarantee to you now that the casualties of the mine workers will be materially lessened by the things we are going to do."

Point-by-point Lewis went into demand after demand.

At the conclusion, he appealed to the operators to give careful consideration of each to "prevent any public inconvenience by a lessening of production of coal."

The mine pact expires on March 31. Miners do not work without a contract.

The Wage Conference named Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the UMWA, as secretary, and Ezra Van Horn of the Ohio Coal Association, as chairman.

CIO Auto Union Opens Parley With G.M.

Union Negotiators Speak for 162,000 in Plants; UAW Rallies Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

their negotiators by letting them know that the rank and file are in full support and want put into effect by May 1, the demands adopted at the National GM Conference.

SUPPORT RALLY CALLED

The meeting Sunday in Flint, in the spirit of solidarity and united action, passed a motion to call in Flint on April 20, a giant rally in support of the UMWA negotiations, the Ford workers, the steel workers and their own demands in GM.

Negotiations with GM by the union's national bargaining committee will be on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week. They are meeting at the General Motors Building, Detroit.

Meanwhile seventeen hundred members of the UAW-CIO, employed at Midland Steel products are on strike with the union demanding abolition of piece work, equal pay for equal work and wage increases.

The Van Wagoner political machine, through one of its state "con-

ditioners" criticized the union for pulling the strike on the basis that Midland Steel is "national defense" and therefore 30 days "cooling off" should have been put into effect.

The union, through its spokesmen, Leo Lamotte, International Executive Board member, and Charles Bethel, International Organizer, stated that "defense work at Midland is negligible and out of the 1,700 employed only four men in the shop are working on defense materials. Other actions on the broadening strike front here was a strike at Federal Motor Truck Company with 400 employees out since last Friday. This company has \$5,000,000 on defense orders."

ANOTHER WALKOUT LOOMS

At the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. the deadline for the strike is tonight. This probable strike is under the leadership of the United Mine Workers, Cas, Coke and By-Products Division.

Mediation was again under way by Federal Conciliator James Dewey to head off threatened walkouts at Ford's River Rouge plant. Dewey said today that he would see both sides today in an effort to avert a strike.

Reply of the Ford Motor Company to a national labor relations board letter asking whether it would consent, to an employee election at its Rouge and Highland Park plants was awaited today also. Ford refused to consent to the bargaining election for Lincoln plant workers recently. The UAW-CIO has agreed to all three elections, for which it filed petitions.

Baldwin Elected in '17th,' Connolly Increases Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

out of power, represent a lesser evil than the pro-war Roosevelt administration.

Connolly, who had a bitter court fight to get on the ballot and was attacked savagely by State leaders of his own party, last night issued the following statement:

SEEK REPUTATION

"I regard the vote as a decisive repudiation of President Roosevelt. The voters were intent upon showing their disapproval of the President and his spokesman and in their election of Mr. Baldwin they demonstrated unmistakably the rising sentiment of the people against the Administration's war policies."

"The defeat of Mr. Alfange was

likewise a stunning setback for the Hillman-Dubinsky-Rose pretenses that they controlled the ALP vote to the extent of enabling Mr. Alfange to win. These persons are now completely discredited."

"I was the only candidate in today's election to show an increased percentage of the vote. I received nearly 4,000 out of some 40,000 votes, or 10 per cent of the vote, thus doubling the ALP vote obtained last year by Mr. Watson. ALP congressional candidate in that district."

"Both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Alfange showed a large drop in the vote received by them as compared with their party's candidates last year, notably Mr. Alfange, who shows a loss of about seven per cent."

1,000 in Tribute To Wm. Z. Foster At Chicago Affair

Capacity Crowd of Union, Mass Organization Leaders, Attend Banquet Marking Foster's 60th Birthday; Browder Sentence Scored

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, March 11.—Chicago's working class extended warm greetings to William Z. Foster in a gala banquet of more than 1,000 people here Sunday evening.

In a colorful affair which overtaxed the capacity of Ashland Auditorium, the city's workers paid tribute to the national chairman of the Communist Party and his years of service to the labor movement.

Hundreds of trade union and mass organization leaders gathered for a stirring testimonial, climaxed by Foster's own thrilling narrative of the 17 years which he spent here organizing in steel, packing and railroad. Many state organizations of the Communist Party sent their representatives to bring greetings to the Party leader. Among them were Ned Sparks, District Organizer of Wisconsin; Phil Bard, District Organizer of Indiana; Eric Bert of Minnesota; William Allen of Michigan and Charles Ollmore of Missouri.

One highlight of this memorable affair were the greetings to Foster brought by a group of Harvester strikers. Foster reminded the large gathering of the background and the rich traditions of struggle in Harvester and declared that "they broke the Harvester strike of 1886, but they are not going to break the Harvester strike of 1941."

Greetings were also presented to the Communist leader by workers in steel, packing and railroad, recalling the work of Foster in organizing these industries and the foundation which he helped to lay for the present-day CIO industrial unionism in these industries.

PROTEST BROWDER SENTENCE

Throughout the affair ran the current of protest against the frame-up of Earl Browder, climaxed in the stirring pledge by Pat Toohy, Illinois State Chairman of the Communist Party, that "We will not let a day go by without fighting for the freedom of our beloved leader, raising a cry that will ring from one end of the country to the other. 'Free Earl Browder!'"

Morris Childs, Illinois State Secretary of the Communist Party, welcomed Foster to Chicago in a brief talk contrasting labor leaders of the Foster type with those labor officials who sell themselves to the forces of reaction, imperialism and war.

Childs pointed out that it was under the leadership of Browder and Foster that the Communist Party became a party deeply rooted among the masses.

The evening's program presented a wealth of entertainment, musical soloists, skits and a dramatic presentation of "Pages From a Worker's Life," by members of the Chicago Repertory Group.

Foster himself spoke warmly of the years he spent in this city, as being "among the most fruitful and happy years of my life."

The banquet, he pointed out, was also the occasion of a reunion of such old friends as Sam Hamersmark and Alfred Wagenknecht, whom Foster first met in Seattle 35 years ago. Wagenknecht was the chairman of the meeting.

TRIBUTE TO McNAMARA

In the midst of recounting his early days in the labor movement, Foster paused and asked the audience to pay a standing tribute to J. B. McNamara, whose death in prison last Saturday came as a shock to the entire labor movement. It is the great disgrace of the labor movement, Foster declared that McNamara was allowed to die in prison.

Isolationists Jump on 'Lend-Lease' Bandwagon

Roosevelt Signs War Bill—Moves Swiftly to Involve Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

Steps had been completed before passage of the bill for a spectacular and large shipment of arms to Great Britain in the shortest possible time.

The President held in secrecy the amount and the kind of materials on his first list. He simply said that most of the arms would go to Great Britain, and that the rest would be sent to Greece.

NOTHING FOR CHINA

In response to a question, the President admitted significantly that there was nothing on the first list for China.

Asked if any shipments of arms to China were contemplated under the lend-lease program, he replied vaguely that he supposed so.

The President said that he will make one of his "fire-side chats" on the lend-lease program some time next week in what seemed a move to cope with wide-spread popular apprehension.

And in an apparent effort to line up Congressional support, he said that he would welcome the creation of a small House and Senate appropriations sub-committee which would keep in constant touch with him on the lend-lease program.

The manner in which the House put the final touches of approval on the lend-lease measure was indicative of the phony and undemocratic character of the procedure during the entire debate on the bill. Administration leaders executed a tricky parliamentary maneuver to prevent a conference on the final version of the bill between House and Senate Affairs Committees. This would have necessitated a vote in both chambers of Congress on the resulting conference report.

"ISOLATIONISTS" JOIN UP

Instead the administration simply presented the comparatively meaningless Senate amendments to the House for action.

Rep. Hamilton Fish, New York Republican, and other "opposition" leaders at once seized this opportunity to state that they favored passage of the Senate amendments on the ground that approval or disapproval of the measure was not involved.

"There is nothing before you except a vote on the Senate amendments," Rep. Fish declared.

Fish added that he was going to do everything in his power to "uphold this bill and support national unity."

A similar statement urging support of the Senate amendments and pledging "national unity" was made by Rep. Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, Republican leader in the House.

In the Senate several "isolationists" have also made statements pledging support to the aid-to-Britain program. These included Senator Guy Gillette, Iowa Democrat, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, and Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin Republican.

Administration leaders in the House this afternoon praised Martin and the other Republicans for their stand, and tried to make things a bit easier for them by making demagogic promises that the lend-lease measure means peace.

"I want to compliment the minority leader on the speech he has just made," Majority Leader John

Sun Yat-Sen Died 16 Years Ago: Left Message To People to Cherish Friendship of U.S.S.R.

Sixteen years ago today Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the Kuomintang, hero of the Chinese people and leader of the struggle for a free China, died. Today the millions of the Chinese people the world over revere his memory. It was Dr. Sun's wisdom and foresight that led him to send this following last "Message to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics":

"While I lie here in a malady against which men are powerless, my thoughts are turned towards you and towards the fates of my Party and my country.

"You are at the head of the union of free republics—that heritage left to the oppressed peoples of the world by the immortal Lenin. With the aid of that heritage the victims of imperialism will inevitably achieve emancipation from that international regime whose foundations have been rooted for ages in slavery, wars and injustice.

"I leave behind me a Party which, as I always hoped, will be bound up with you in the historic work of the final liberation of China and other exploited countries from the yoke of imperialism. By the will of fate I must leave my work unfinished, and hand it over to those who, remain-

ing faithful to the principles and teachings of the Party, will thereby be my true followers.

"Therefore I charge the Kuomintang to continue the work of the revolutionary nationalist movement, so that China, reduced by the imperialists to the position of a semi-colonial country, shall become free.

"With this object I have instructed the Party to be in constant contact with you. I firmly believe in the continuance of the support which you have hitherto accorded to my country.

"Taking my leave of you, dear comrades, I want to express the hope that the day will soon come when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will become a friend and ally in the mighty, free China, and that in the great struggle for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world both those allies will go forward to victory hand in hand.

"With fraternal greetings,

(signed) SUN YAT SEN.

March 11, 1925.



DR. SUN YAT-SEN

Lehman Gets Bill Aimed at Small Parties

Kreinheder Bill Would Compel Printing Name on Literature

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, March 11.—The Assembly passed today and sent to the Governor the Kreinheder bill making it mandatory to print the name and address of the responsible persons on any political circular.

The measure was passed by the Senate last night. It was sponsored there by Sen. Charles O. Burney, Jr., Buffalo Republican. Its Assembly father was Jerome C. Kreinheder, also a Buffalo Republican.

THE REAL PURPOSE

Obviously aimed at slanderous election eve handbills circulated anonymously, the bill is seen by observers here as extremely dangerous to minority parties and groups, particularly in small communities.

It is obvious that persons in open-shop towns will hesitate to distribute political literature with their names and addresses affixed thereto and invite persecution. The bill, therefore, becomes another weapon against political minorities.

It is this aspect that disturbs observers here and is causing talk of sending protests to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, demanding the measure be vetoed as an infringement of civil rights.

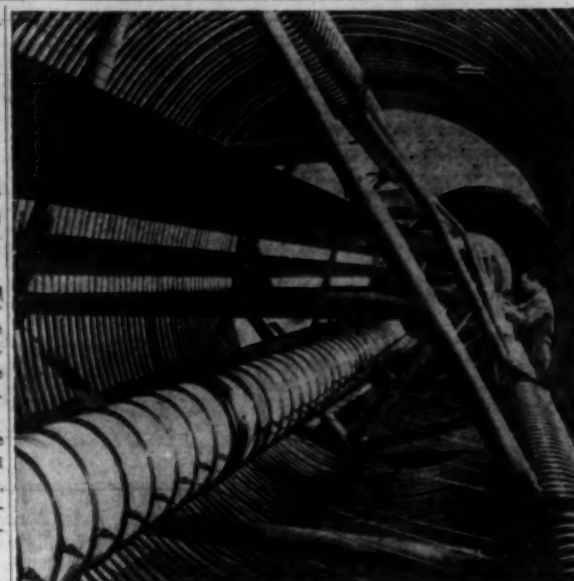
W. McCormack declared, "As Americans, we all will rally behind the enforcement of the law so that the purposes of Congress may be carried out."

McCormack declared that the war powers bill was a "peace measure" and was "designed to keep our country out of war."

The 94 former opposition Congressmen who lined up with the administration on today's vote were apparently trying to face two ways at the same time.

They were putting themselves in a position where they could maintain either that they had opposed the bill or that they had supported it after "perfecting" amendments were approved—depending on the expediency of the political situation.

But the 71 Congressmen, including New York's Rep. Vito Marcantonio, who against "no" in the final roll-call held that the real issue was approval or disapproval of the lend-lease measure.



A WORM'S-EYE VIEW OF A NEW ATOM SMASHER: An interior view of the twenty-ton electrostatic generator which is rapidly nearing completion at South Bend, Ind. It is being constructed under the supervision of physicists of the University of Notre Dame, who will use it in extending their research in atomic disintegration and x-rays.

Al Smith Jr., Herlands 'Overlap' in Red-Baiting

Witness Before Witchhunt Councilmanic Committee Shows Red-Baiting Has Become General in City Administration

A witness let the Al Smith, Jr., Councilmanic Committee know yesterday that the LaGuardia administration was its most serious contender in the field of municipal red-baiting.

He was Gerald Bregstein, examiner of the Department of Investigation, who said he had personally advised Commissioner of Welfare William Hodson to fire Anna Lyons, welfare worker, who was dismissed from her post last Monday at the moment the Smith Committee launched an anti-red attack against her job status, which the Civil Service Commission said was good.

Bregstein said his boss, Commissioner of Investigation William Herlands, was interested in the Lyons case "only insofar as Communist activity is concerned."

"Here is a situation where two investigations overlap," he said. "We're only interested in Communist activity."

Although Mrs. Lyons was dismissed from the service for misstatements concerning her citizenship status made in 1938—for which

she had been punished at that time by a four-month dismissal—the Smith Committee heard testimony concerning her alleged "Communist activities," her "radicalism" and activity as a union member.

SECRET PROBE

Bregstein told the committee that Herlands had been conducting a secret probe into "Communism" in the Welfare Department for some time and had already compiled "two books" of testimony.

Councilman Louis Cohen asked Bregstein why he did not produce this testimony for the Councilmanic Committee. Bregstein replied that Herlands had promised to keep the testimony of some persons secret at present in order to facilitate a broader probe.

Sidney Lindner, director of the division of special investigation of the Department of Welfare, testified he had ordered investigation of anonymous telephone calls stating Mrs. Lyons, instead of doing her work as relief investigator, was "inviting clients to Communist meetings."

He said the report of the investigation indicated Mrs. Lyons had "not spoken politics to them or invited them to Communist meetings."

"All the clients spoke well of Mrs. Lyons," said Lindner.

Another witness, Robert Hamilton, a welfare worker, testified that Mrs. Lyons gave him a copy of Earl Browder's book, "The Democratic Front," and that he later received letters from "Communist headquarters" located on "14 St. and 23 St." There is no Communist Party headquarters on these streets.

At the close of yesterday's hearing Mrs. Lyons charged she was the "first casualty of the mayoralty campaign."

"I charge Commissioner Hodson with victimizing me because he did not have the courage to stand up before the Smith Committee's investigation. I charge Commissioner Herlands with having collaborated in my dismissal by pretending to have secured information against me which has been a matter of record in the Municipal Civil Service Commission for years."

"I charge the Smith Committee with having utilized my situation in order to further the political interests of the Democratic Party."

Editor Charges Chiang Broke Promises on Unity

Declares Chiang Treated Resolutions as 'Scraps of Paper'; Japanese Attack Betrayed Fourth Army

CHUNGKING, March 11 (UP).—The Japanese Domei news agency said last night in a broadcast copied in New York that Tsou Ta-Fen, left wing publisher, has resigned from the Chungking Peoples Political Council Executive Committee after asserting that Generalissimo Chiang and his associates treat all resolutions of the council as "scraps of paper."

Two revealed his stand in a circular telegram on March 5, Domei said, and added that book stores under his management in Chengtu, Kweilin, Kueiyang and Kunming were "forcibly closed" by the government early this year.

Domei said Japanese forces fought 26 battles recently with remnants of the Communist Fourth Army, which was "expelled" from the Yangtze River Valley by Chungking forces, and killed about 400 Fourth Army troops and took 200 prisoners. The battles were fought in North Anhwei Province, it was said, and the Japanese captured 11 machine guns, 60 rifles, and other equipment.

CAIRO, March 11 (UP).—British imperial forces, opening up a new front in their five-pronged invasion of Ethiopia, were reported officially today to be driving on the fascist garrison post of Asosa almost directly west of Addis Ababa after capturing the Afodu escarpment.

The drive on Asosa from the vicinity of Murrum at the Anglo-Egyptian Sudanese border around to draw a steel ring around Addis Ababa, in conjunction with Ethiopian tribal forces now assaulting the fascist base of Debra Marcos, 125 miles north of the Ethiopian capital.

ITALY REPORTS MALTA BOMBED

ROME, March 11 (UP).—Italian and German planes have raided the British Mediterranean island of Malta 31 times during the past 60 days, the newspaper La Tribuna said today in a dispatch from "somewhere in south Italy."

The newspaper said that the two most important British airfields on Malta had been wiped out and that the port of La Valletta had been damaged seriously.

It claimed that German and Italian planes had destroyed 97 enemy airplanes during the Malta raids, which were said to be continuing.

BRITISH STRENGTHEN GIBRALTAR

ALGECIRAS, Spain, March 11 (UP).—The Cifra news agency said today that British reinforcements were pouring into Gibraltar and the defense setup was being strengthened.

The agency said new forces being added to the British garrison were largely infantry and artillery units. It said long range batteries were being set up at various places.

MOTORSHIP SINKS

HONOLULU, March 11 (UP).—Capt. Chester Jackson of the Steamer Hawaii radioed today that the motorship Stanley Cochran had sunk off the island of Molokai and that he had rescued nine survivors from a small raft.

NEGRO CONGRESS CHARGES

CAMILLA, Ga., March 11.—The local branch of the State unemployment agency, working in conjunction with the owners of cotton-mills, peanut shelling and cottonseed plants here have worked out a vicious system whereby Negroes are forced out of industry, chased out of social security and unemployment insurance benefits and forced to work on farms under conditions of peonage, the local council of the National Negro Congress revealed this week.

Waging a fight to secure reinstatement of two sawmill workers, dropped from the Tyson and Davis sawmills, one allegedly because he

was told he was too old, although he has not yet reached the social security age limit of 65. Congress officials discovered that no unemployment insurance benefits are paid to Negro workers; instead these workers are given cards and sent out to work on Georgia farms at the lowest wages possible.

White workers, they said, received unemployment insurance benefits and social security aid. The peanut shelling and cottonseed plants, according to council officials, bring tenant farmers into their plants, work them for as long as they find it convenient and then send them back to the farm with forced-labor permit cards.

Pages from Foster's Life. . . .

The Railroad Spirit

Industrial workers as a whole react the same towards the basic problems that confront them in industry, yet they have considerable minor differences in psychology. The outlook of a needle worker is not like that of a steel worker, working in a huge plant amidst roaring machinery and elementary industrial processes and dominated by a powerful and ruthless trust. And sailors, homeless and wandering over the face of the earth, have a considerably different point of view than packinghouse workers who work in crowds in the midst of blood and mass death.

The railroad worker also, especially in the running trades, has his own special psychology. His sense of control over the long trains, his feeling that he occupies a strategic position in industry, his meeting with many new scenes

THIS is the sixth of a series of thrilling stories from the life of William Z. Foster. They are taken from his latest book "Pages from a Worker's Life." [International Publishers, New York; \$2.] They will appear daily until the 60th anniversary celebration of the chairman of the Communist Party at Madison Square Garden, March 17.

and people daily, his relative freedom on the road from the spying presence of the boss, his realization that he is a member of a strong labor union—all combine to give him a sense of sturdy independence. Despite efforts of the companies and conservative leaders to check it, he shows this spirit constantly in his daily life, and he has written many glorious pages in labor history. In the historic strike of 1877, the American Railway Union strike of 1894, the "outlaw" switchmen's strike of 1919, the national shopmen's strike of 1922, etc.

In the ten years that I spent as a railroader, I got to know well and to admire the militant spirit of the railroad workers. Let me illustrate it by a simple story, the tale of a piece of apple pie—

the sixth man. As the waitress put the luscious pie on the table she remarked, "I was lucky to find the sixth piece. It's the last we've got."

As we ate, we workers chatted among ourselves, the "Super" eating without a word. He gobbled his food and was the first to reach the dessert stage. Whereupon he shoved his knife under the double-decked section of the pie, put the two pieces on his plate and began to wolf them.

I was amazed at this proceeding and so were the rest of the crew. What unspeakable gall. When the Super took the two pieces of pie he knew quite well that one of us would have to go pieless. I thought to myself, what a boss-hog, what a true representative of the Northwestern railroad company, in fact, of all the employing class.

The workers looked from one to another in rising contempt and anger. Finally "Slim," our "boom-er" hind-end brakeman, solved the situation in the traditional railroad worker's aggressive spirit. Quite unabashed by the Super's reputation as a bureaucratic ty-



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

rant, Slim called out to the waitress, "Say, sister, bring us five portions of opioqua pudding, there's only enough pie here for the Super."

All of us workers laughed loudly. The Super's face turned red and he left the table without finishing his pie. He also found some excuse for not traveling farther on our train. Within a couple of days the whole division was laughing over the incident. It was surprising how much class feeling could be evoked by just a piece of apple pie.

[Tomorrow: The Spokane Free Speech Fight.]

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1941

Neither Mayor Nor Press Dare Discuss Bus Strike

As though directed by the pushing of a button, the monopoly newspapers of New York have let out a unanimous yelp of abuse against the bus strikers. The \$25,000 which these "voices of public opinion" have received within the last 48 hours in anti-union "advertising" from the bus corporations apparently gave added zest to their fine frenzy.

For this press, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has become a hero. His terms of abuse, heaped on the strikers, have proved something of a godsend to these anti-labor newspapers—giving them a chance to substitute invective for argument.

The New York Herald Tribune, which has devoted so much energy to anti-labor diatribes, furnishes a shining example. The very first sentence in its editorial against the strikers piously begins: "This city has never had a Mayor more in sympathy with labor than Mr. LaGuardia."

Were LaGuardia in reality that kind of a Mayor he would not be stroked with so much affections by the Herald Tribune. Mayor and newspapers alike have lent themselves to befouling the issues. That is precisely what John A. Ritchie—of strikebreaking ill-fame in Chicago—wants done.

Neither Mayor nor newspapers tell that the corporations wish to cut off the sick leave to the men—a sick leave which cost the corporations last year \$12,500 or ONE-HALF what they handed out to the newspapers in the last 48 hours.

Neither Mayor nor newspapers tell that these bus corporations are controlled by a small group of absentee owners, exercising long-distance control of the properties through a mysterious holding company located in Chicago.

Neither Mayor nor newspapers have dared to discuss the merits of the men's demands—the request for increased wages, for such a shortening of hours and such a vacation period as would add to the safety of transportation in this city.

The real issue in this strike is a small, greedy group of speculators versus the people of New York and the bus drivers. The Mayor and the monopoly press have lined up on the side of the speculators and against the people and the strikers.

The people have displayed, through their sympathy to the strike, their understanding that the gains of the bus drivers will be gains for all those dubbed "the average man." If the truth about the bus strike is spread far and wide, this strengthening of sympathy for the strikers will become so powerful that it will produce a sweeping triumph for the people and the bus drivers.

That Irish Neutrality May Be Preserved

To cajole the Irish people into breaking their neutrality, all sorts of tricks are being concocted on this side of the Atlantic. The latest of these was the "petition" sent to Premier DeValera Sunday by a group of Irish Americans, whose sheltered sinecures have made them forget long ago all about the persecutions of the sons and daughters of Erin.

These people went so far as to urge the Premier of Eire to turn over the Western bases to Britain, an act which would bring down hell upon Ireland and would insure a new subjugation of the Irish people.

These comfortably-fixed "petitioners" do not represent in one iota the views of the Irish American masses. The St. Patrick's Day parade, which will be participated in by thousands of men and women, has been dedicated by its organizing committee to "Irish neutrality" and to opposition to the War Dictator Bill. The Irish-American press has now expressed itself more emphatically than in years against the Roosevelt moves into war and for the preservation of Irish neutrality.

Why should they not? The British government is drawing a blockade of starvation around Eire, with the connivance of American banking and governmental interests. In the Six Counties of the North, organized cruelty is making life unbearable for the men and women of the nationalist minority. To the sentencing of men to prison ships there has now been added, says the latest issue of the Irish Echo, the starvation of their families through the refusal of the British government to allow them any relief.

The Echo exclaims, with justified indignation: "The great British government is not satisfied with throwing wholesale into prison its legitimate opponents, but it also finds it expedient to wreak vengeance on their helpless families by allowing them to starve to death."

It is this imperialist government of Churchill which the White House is in alliance at the present hour. To bring Ireland still more fully under the iron heel of British imperial rule, Wendell Willkie and William Donovan

have been dispatched to Dublin. The extreme measures taken by Washington to press surrender out of the government of Eire is proof in itself of the grim determination of the Irish to maintain their neutrality.

There is no hope for them in either Churchill or Hitler. Realizing this truth, Irish Americans can redouble their efforts to make Washington stop the blockade and to get out of the war.

The Lesson Of Red-Baiting

The ironic side of red-baiting is being constantly repeated.

While the union-busters flatter Dr. Counts for his red-baiting attacks upon his own membership, this does not buy immunity for the head of the American Federation of Teachers himself. A columnist in Hearst's Journal American, for example, has begun to red-bait against Counts on the basis of some of his earlier writings about academic freedom and a "new social order."

This should be a lesson to all those in the labor movement who might be misled by the Greens, the Hillmans and men like Counts into thinking that red-baiting will protect their unions from the reactionaries.

The fact is, the reactionaries make use of the red-baiters within the unions in order to wipe out the most progressive sections. If successful here, they will then turn the same red-baiting weapons upon what is left in an effort to destroy the labor movement altogether.

A Decision Aimed Squarely at Labor

In a continuation of the drive of the government and the courts upon the rights of labor, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the convictions of four of the five leaders of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

This decision comes on the heels of the high-handed action of the courts in keeping the union leaders in jail without bail since last July even though their cases were being appealed.

The case has a strange history. It begins with an earlier case in which the Department of Justice brought the fur union leaders to trial on "anti-trust" charges. A conviction was obtained in this first case entirely on stool-pigeon testimony which was so flagrant that the Circuit Court had to overrule the decision. Whereupon, new charges were trumped up against the unionists; this time they were accused of "influencing" witnesses in the earlier case and the testimony was supplied by the very same stool-pigeons whose word had been discredited in the first trial.

The International Fur Workers Union should have the support of all labor as it appeals the decision of the Circuit Court to the U. S. Supreme Court and fights for the freedom of Irving Potash, Joseph Winogradsky, John Vafiades and Louis Hatios.

Get the Streets Cleaned

The failure to remove the snow seems like plain meanness. In any case, it is an expression of contempt for the convenience and health of the people who have to trudge to and fro in the thick of it.

Sturdy New Yorkers, of course, will get there anyway. Housewives will wade in slush to the grocery, the laundry—and to the relief stations. But it will mean bringing back colds and incipient influenza to little ones half-chilled in cold flats.

Meanwhile, the snow-removing machines are all here—intricate and imposing ones that show the genius of man—and everyone knows that able-bodied men are literally begging for jobs. Yet Mayor LaGuardia, and the wealthy class who have their long black sedans, figure that a "saving" of a little over a million dollars in the name of "defense," is worth more than the health of the people. It wouldn't hurt a bit if a few people told the Mayor and Sanitation Commissioner Carey to stop weather-worshipping, and get the snow off the streets.

Farewell and Hail Among the S.P. Leaders

It is a touching farewell-and-hail which the three Socialist leaders sign in resigning from the S. P. National Executive Committee. It seems that they have a little difference of opinion on exactly how much make-up to use before the American people.

Messrs. Arthur Macdowell and Paul Porter rather thank that it wouldn't be safe to keep up this "anti-capitalist" talk in such serious times as these when dear old Wall Street is preparing for another 1917.

As for their pal and dear colleague Norman Thomas (whom they still love and admire, and with whom, as they say, they confidently expect to collaborate soon), he figures it is still useful to keep some of the make-up on.

Otherwise, they do not have the slightest difference whatever. They remain in the same party; they both support aid-to-Britain. They all hate the Soviet Union. While they do this resigning stunt, they keep their arms tightly twined around each other.

The resignation merely signifies that they are stepping up the velocity of the betrayal. From Norman Thomas down, the leadership of the Socialist Party is getting ready to pull another "1917" on its rank and file membership.

How Long Will the People Stand Such Torture?



—By ELLIS

GRAVES grow throughout the warring world. As Spring draws near more than two-thirds of the human race has been sucked physically into the whirlpool of the war. One billion three hundred million people are now directly involved. Other millions, among whom are the people of the United States, have been brought closer and closer to physical participation.

To the terrors of bombing are now added the horrors of starvation. From Belgium, France and other countries news reaches beyond the borders, telling of the vision of slow and painful death from lack of food which is tantalizing millions of people. Into Eire there begins to creep the paralysis created by the British blockade.

From all quarters, writers and commen-

tators predict that with the coming of the Spring "hell will break loose" throughout the countries enmeshed in the imperialist war. The breaking up of the ice on the Danube and the Rhine, the first green lilac buds in England, are now signs which create fear in the hearts of men and women. "Spring comes laughing o'er the hills" sings out the joy of Bach's "Peasant Cantata." All laughter of the peoples now is silenced by the thundering of the big guns, by the fearful search of the skies, by the sickly smell of blood and the sight of battered buildings.

Such is the misery exacted of the peoples by those who want to rule the world, for profits and monopoly power. How long will the peoples stand such torture?

Reformist Walter White 'Protests' --- But Really Backs FDR's Jim Crow War Program

By Ben Davis, Jr.

In a letter to the New York Post last Thursday, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, discussed an evil about which the Negro people are so indignant that he feels it advisable to join in their protests.

This is the widespread discrimination against Negro Americans in the armed forces and in "defense" industries. But White is concerned primarily because Negroes cannot "die besides (their) white fellow-Americans" in the imperialist conflict abroad. (What about the Negro people living besides their fellow-Americans?) In the first place, 88 per cent of the people—even by the tortuous Gallup poll—are against entry into the slaughter, although President Roosevelt has already dragged them into it. The great majority of the people don't want to die abroad.

Secondly, not even the Administration and Wall Street dare say openly to the Negro people they are to "die" abroad; they seem to have left such brazenness to the Negro reformists like White and to the Social-Democrats like A. Philip Randolph. White and Randolph are trying to out-war-monger the Jim-crow "defense" set-up, for which they are faithful lackeys.

Conspicuously absent from White's letter was any sign of a program of struggle against this discrimination, a program which would envisage passage of the anti-lynching bill or the anti-poll tax bill, or which would openly confront "defense" discrimination. The reason is clear. Once the Negro reformists and Social-Democrats surrender to the defense program, the needs of the Negro people go down the hatch so far as they are concerned.

TERRIFYING REALITIES

The defense program is itself an imperialist program—just like the "defense" programs of Churchill and Hitler—and it requires that the interests of the people shall be subordinate to those of the imperialist minority. This has always been not only the case with the Negro people, even in peace time; it is plainly worse now. The defense program, while intensifying discrimination, lynching hysteria and war fever, at the same time seeks to compel the Negro people to die

in the name of "democracy," but actually to rivet Jim-crowism tighter about their necks. Anyone who can look through words and see facts, will surely see these terrifying realities.

Instead of urging protests of the widest sort against discrimination, Mr. White tries to limit the fight by assailing the "bigots" who are protesting. "Bigots," according to him, are those who are "most vociferously vocal" against "defense" discrimination.

It should be plain to him, as it is to about everyone else, that he is here indicting all who fight hardest against discrimination. In other words, one must not fight too hard, "papa in the White House" might not like it. That one can fight "too hard," is a logical conclusion from White's characterization of race prejudice in the following rhetorical query:

"Can America afford today the luxury of . . . race prejudice?"

Naturally, if race prejudice is a mere luxury, like an extra ice cream soda, then too much protest is also a luxury, and should not be over-indulged. Moreover, Mr. White is saying that if the capitalists, whose system the reformists adore, will give up luxurious race prejudice now, they can come back to it again after the "crisis" is over.

RULE OUT ATTACK ON WAR

It is interesting that although the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and is therefore responsible for their policies, Mr. White relieves him of all responsibility. That is because Mr. White does not wish to come into conflict with the Administration's war program, nor with those policies of the White House which have resulted in the bi-partisan destruction of the anti-poll tax bill and the anti-lynching bill, the latter being sponsored by Mr. White's own organization.

In the final analysis, the reformist leaders of the NAACP do not have a program of struggle against capitalism—the real oppressor of the Negro people—even during "normal" times. Their lip-service to such a program vanishes in a war crisis, when their capitalist masters turn on the pressure.

Such victories as have been won by the NAACP in recent times are due to the rising pressure of the NAACP members (expressing it

Viborg Thriving After Year of Socialism

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

VIBORG, March 11.—The progress made by the new Soviet Republic has again become a subject of comment in Karelo-Finland and Latvia on the occasion of new industrial and educational achievements in both countries.

Viborg, for example, leading industrial center of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, is now looking forward to celebrating its first anniversary as a Soviet city. The chairman of the city Soviet, a man named Ivanov, pointed out in an interview with the press what his city had accomplished in its first year under Socialism.

Viborg has changed almost beyond recognition, he declared. The steadily increasing population, thanks to the return of exiles and emigres and the attractions of a reviving industry, is now up to 50,000.

The sad effects of military operations and the destruction caused by the Finnish White Guards has all but entirely been wiped out. More than 2,000 houses were repaired in the rebuilding work carried on under Soviet auspices.

CULTURAL LIFE

Cultural life is in full swing in this young Soviet city. The theater, three movie houses, nine schools, an industrial institute, a medical training school for obstetricians, a pedagogical college and a naval ordnance school are in regular full-time operation.

The Viborg sea and river ports are acquiring greater importance than ever. Shipbuilding and repair yards are worked to capacity, as well as two large flour mills, a margarine factory, a dairy and creamery and a meat-packing plant. Also in prosperous operation are a perfume concern, a tobacco factory and a brewery.

In fact, practically all the industrial enterprises of the city, all of which had been left in ruins, are now fully restored and functioning. In the past year they produced goods valued—in the prices of 1926-27—at 10,500,000 rubles.

The anniversary of Soviet Viborg will be observed at meetings in factories and offices, by affairs in which veterans of the battles against the White Guard Finns and leaders of the work of restoration will join with the workers of Leningrad in joint celebrations.

The occasion in Latvia which called forth comments there was the first graduation of tractor brigade leaders. Sixty-one persons completed the School of Agricultural Mechanization, among them being the first woman tractor driver of this new republic.

The graduates will work in the series of machine and tractor stations which are now being set up throughout Latvia, for which already 210 tractors have been obtained in preparation for the spring plowing.

Volga Hydro Projects Nearing Completion

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 11.—A dramatic change in the topography of the upper Volga region is taking place, as it were, under the hand and eye of the Soviet worker—the inundation of an entire city, and its transference to a new site!

The occasion is the construction of the new Ribinsk and Sheksna hydro-electric power project now nearing completion. The city which is to do the disappearing and reappearing act is Molozh, which—moved nearer to Ribinsk—will be called "New Molozh."

The hydro-electric plant here is planned to produce 100,000 kilowatts of cheap electric power for Soviet industries and Soviet consumers. At the same time, the dam constructed in connection with it will make navigation possible for large boats from Astrakhan, along the Volga, right up to Moscow and to Leningrad.

The project will create "Lake Ribinsk" with a surface of over 1,200 acres, that is, eight times larger than Lake Geneva and fifteen times larger than "Lake Moscow," a similarly created lake.

Lake Ribinsk will make its appearance this spring. Its lake bed is being prepared now; the last trees are being removed, and—as a result of the past three or four years' work—the 37,000 houses and households are already safely moved to neighboring Yarslav district. The Soviet State saw to it that the people thus moved had every consideration, received all necessary aid and found more favorable conditions in their new location than those they had enjoyed before.

Soon the trees which are being cut before the water is allowed to flood in will be refloated by the three thousand lumberjacks who are cutting them down the Volga to new construction sites, where they will be put to good use.

Letters From Our Readers

Hits Distortion of USSR's Foreign Policy

Coopersburg, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I sent to the Philadelphia Record:

"I have been a steady reader of your paper for the past 18 months and I have watched it swing from an advocate of peace to one of subtle war-mongering."

"Your recent cartoon reaches just about the lowest depths of misrepresentation I have ever seen. You know, and your cartoonist knows that the Soviet Government was the first to warn all the countries of the world, more than four years ago, that unless these governments and the Soviet Union formed a real peace front against the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis they would continue their aggression. And what answer did that proposal receive? Chamberlain's appeasement policy! 'I do not believe your paper wants peace either here or abroad.'"

H. S.

'Befogged and Befuddled': Please Note

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Could the Daily Worker find a few minutes to help a group of us whose education in political economy is woefully weak by writing a short article in the Daily explaining at just what point in the general crisis inflation is brought into play, just how the government and the monopoly capitalists benefit from inflation, how the working class loses by it; in short, a brief definition and analysis of inflation. We've been talking about it for weeks and months, but when it got right down to a scientific Marxist formulation everyone of us suddenly became befogged and befuddled.

A GROUP IN NEW YORK CULTURAL WORK.

Editor's Note: The Nov. 17, 1940, issue of the Sunday Worker carried an article by Milton Howard on the subject, entitled "Debt Limit Boost Brings Inflation Profits to Trusts—Wage Cuts Ahead."

Deposed Dahlgren Predicts Gordon Will Make Great First Baseman for Yanks

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 11 (UP).—One of the most frequently discussed questions around the major league baseball camps is, "can Joe Gordon make the shift from second to first base on the Yankees?" Two expert witnesses here in San Antonio say he can and will.

The two deponents are Babe Dahlgren of the Bees, former custodian of the Yankee initial sack, and George McQuinn of the Browns, who has been rumored as the next Yankee first-sacker more times than he has fingers and toes.

"When the Yanks informed me I had been sold to the Bees," Dahlgren said, "I told a San Francisco sports writer that Joe Gordon would play first for the club. Gordon is the kind of ball player who can play any place. If they wanted to play him at third, he'd be good there too. But I think Rolfe will come back if his eye trouble has been cured."

McQuinn SEES MISTAKE
Although McQuinn believes Gordon will handle successfully the first base job, the Browns' first sacker thinks the Yanks are making a mistake by shifting him from second.

"Gordon is the greatest second baseman I ever saw," McQuinn said.

What's On

BASES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 50¢ per line (6 words in a line—5 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 11:30 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight
SOCIAL AND DANCE: Ping Pong, Chess, Checkers, etc. Fun and Frolic in beautiful clubrooms. Buba 15c. Ladies free. Forum Club, 52 E. 13th St. 8:30 P.M.

Coming
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CCNY Draws Virginia, LIU Gets Westminster

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1941

THE 1ST ALL CITY
Basketball Team
Will Be Picked by
the Daily Worker
On Saturday

They're Learning Many Things at N.Y.U. These Days

And Not All in the Classrooms As They Go About Their Peppy Determined Fight for Democracy in Their School

By Bill Newton

"Let's stare at the faculty committee when they leave the room; that'll show 'em what we think of 'em!" That's what one NYU student said Monday on the colorful sitdown line they strung along the corridor while the faculty disciplinary committee was considering the case

NO DECISION ON 7; PROTESTS POURING IN

The discipline committee at NYU yesterday withheld the decision on the case of the seven student leaders suspended for handing out leaflets protesting Jim Crowing of Negro track men. In the meanwhile the protests at the suspension and the Jim Crow policy kept pouring in. Along with the CCNY basketball team (see story below), were resolutions by students and faculty members of Sarah Lawrence College; by all the delegates to the Annual Convention of the American Law Students' Association, including Harvard, NYU, Columbia, Brooklyn, St. Johns and Terrell Law Schools; and the New York State Young Fraternists of the IWO.

The statements of the above will be printed here tomorrow. They make very good reading for those interested in democracy.

DANNING—WALKER?

It's still Mickey Owens behind the plate but of late there have been unsubdued whispers again about a trade involving Dixie Walker for the Giant's Harry the Horse Danning.

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Yehudi Menuhin—Violin
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Vladimir Horowitz, Piano
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A HAPPY COACH



NAT HOLMAN, ye olde perfectionist, may say he's not quite satisfied with the way his boys beat NYU to get into the tourney, but don't let it kid you. He's plenty happy.

DODGERS

Reiser Set, Wyatt the Big Hope, Alex Presses Pete at 2nd

On those Brooklyn. As Lippy Leo's warriors prepared to engage the Cuban All-Stars yesterday and the memory of the Mungo fall off the water wagon begins to fade the more constructive features of the Dodger training camp stay began to exhibit themselves.

It is fairly certain by now that Pete Reiser has won the centerfield position and will be flanked on his right by Paul Waner and on his left by Medwick.

While the acquisition of Kirby Higbe from the Phils started all this pennant talk, the star of the mound corps might very well be Whitlow Wyatt, who outpitched Bob Feller for three innings the other day. What has recovered from his injury, does not fear to put stress and strain on his feet, can cover bunts with his old time agility, and, cross your fingers, may be expected to notch twenty games in the pennant drive.

ASU are making profit out of this "fight" . . . Unwittingly, he admits that many Negroes are joining the ASU because of its courageous fight . . . When he finishes, a girl member of the audience can't restrain herself . . . She runs to the door, turns, points: "I'm ashamed to say I appointed you to this council," she cries, face red, and leaves . . . NYU students are learning.

"Negroes?" . . . NYU isn't Jim Crow, insists Professor Arworthy, administration apologist . . . "Why, only the other day a few Negroes came to my office to form a club to fight Jim Crow and the ASU . . . I told them to go ahead . . . Why, I've often eaten lunch with Negroes . . ."

Yes . . . And they are not forgetting who has joined them in their great fight against Jim Crow: the forces of progress, mainly organized labor—Local 65, UMW; the National Maritime Union; the TUA; the Teachers Union; the National Negro Congress; progressive youth . . . Yes . . . NYU students are learning . . . And not just what they hear in their classes . . .

Locals Seeded in Opposite Halves for Garden Tourney; City Set After Licking NYU

Holman Says Team Set After Violets Are Upended

By Lester Rodney

A CCNY team had never quite made the grade for a tournament before, and when the Beavers left the floor trailing NYU at the half 18-18, there were plenty of misgivings upstairs among the boys and girls who were later to snake dance triumphantly down to Times Square. At the intermission the "Pallades" was sung almost as loudly as "Lavender." There are upsets in these games.

But the kids in Lavender had too much on the ball for their old rivals this night. In the second half they broke through the tenseness of the situation and played their game. They won 47-43 but it wasn't really that close for the last twelve minutes.

This was a good ball game, one worthy of sending CCNY into the tourney. They say there weren't many goals scored from point blank range, but that's because these two fine metropolitan teams, knowing each other's styles, were guarding each other like leeches. The foul totals, 17 for NYU and 15 for CCNY, represent plenty of layups that were stopped by just a wee bit too tight guarding after the ball had been worked under.

With the fouls at about a stand-off, it was the superior ball handling and play pattern of the City team that won. It takes ball handling to make room for set shots, a detail sometimes forgotten. Holman and Winograd, who popped 14 and 13 points, respectively, had a few seconds' clearance to set, while Kaplowitz, Lazar and company saw nothing but frankly waving arms right in front of them all night.

The lead had shot back and forth until midway through the second half three consecutive set shots by the magnificent Holzman, two fouls by Philippe and tantalizing short side shot by the same fine Negro sophomore broke things wide open. When NYU tried to come up again, Winograd boomed in a few more long ones, and then City ended with a typical dazzling display of ball handling to keep the ball, and Cann threw in the sponge, represented by a complete substitute team in the last minute.

City didn't have all its characteristic slickness all game long, but played the kind of game necessary to beat NYU this night. Holzman, greatest ball player in the city (we say that before Monday night) was all over the floor, doing a job on Kaplowitz and running away from Lazar in the second half. Amazingly for his small stature, he did the bulk of the backboard retrieving, too, helped by the heavy set Hertzberg and Gerson.

Nat Holman says his boys are ready for the tourney. He won't say it's as good a team as his Lou Spindell outfit, but he does say it can be as good as any, including that one. If it clicks up to all its potentials.

We shall see, beginning next Tuesday.

To Hell With the War, We Want The Score!

Following the victory over NYU Monday night, CCNY students wended their way down to Times Square in the traditional snake dance. They sang, "Lavender, My Lavender," "The Star Spangled Banner" and then began to march around the Times' electric light bulletin board chanting, "We want the score!" The score didn't come and news of the war did. So the chant echoing through Times Square became, "To Hell With the War—We Want the Score!"

Court Notes

Mooney Sees Dartmouth, NCAA Champ—Levine Hot for City JV's

Columbia's hopes for an Ivy League title went dashing Monday night when Dartmouth's fine team licked the Lion 39-33. But Paul Mooney's boys put up a fine showing, and Coach Mooney predicts that Dartmouth will surprise and knock over everything in the NCAA tourney, including Big Ten Champs Wisconsin.

Not only have LIU and CCNY the best teams in town this year, but they also have the best freshmen. The City Cubs beat the NYU frosh 56-52, with Leo Levine, ex-Clinton star tallying 21 points. Looks like Holman will have to make room for him somehow next year. Glogower and Grenett will step into the NYU varsity to replace Auerbach and Stevens. They say Sonny Wood, great Negro star of the Franklin High champs, is headed for LIU.

Everybody was surprised at St. Francis' 55-41 upset over St. Johns. Malfitano and Braginetz were firing in the sets and the Redmen went to pieces to make a poor setting for the good bye to Dutch Garfinkel. But the court wise 18-000 at the Garden gave Dutch a great hand when he went out near the end.

FISTIC ROW

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 11 (UP).—Beau Jack, 133 and a half, promising Springfield Negro lightweight, scored a technical knockout over Nicky Jerome, 135, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the third round of a six-round bout last night.

Tony Calento and Buddy Beer will meet in a 15-round heavyweight bout at Uline Stadium, Washington, D. C., April 8.

Favored Duquesne Meets Ohio in Opener; R.I. vs. Seton Hall

CCNY and LIU have been seeded in different brackets for the National Invitation Tourney to be played at the Garden March 18, 19, 22 and 24.

The order of the draw, decided yesterday at a luncheon meeting of the court scribes and tourney committee, pits CCNY against Virginia and Duquesne against Ohio University in the first night's play next Tuesday.

The following night Seton Hall meets Rhode Island State and Westminster clashes with LIU. On Saturday the winners of the CCNY-Virginia and Duquesne-Ohio games meet in one semi-final and the winners of the Seton Hall-Rhode Island and LIU-Westminster play in the other semi-final. Monday night the survivors clash for the championship, with the semi-final losers playing off for third place.

Virginia, CCNY's opponent, has a record of 17 won and 3 lost, and is rated by basketball men the best team in the South, much superior to North Carolina, which showed up here. Garden court fans are familiar with the magnificent veteran Duquesne team, which will be favored to beat the fast-breaking Ohio U. outfit.

Westminster has a record of 20-1 and is rated with Duquesne as the best team in Pennsylvania. It trimmed Pitt, which is going to the NCAA tourney at Kansas City. It uses a zone defense, which won't be too bad news for Clair Bee's set shot artist.

Beginning tomorrow the Daily Worker will begin to give some dope on the players of the incoming teams.

The way the draw figures from here, if CCNY and LIU get past their first game opponents they will meet Duquesne and Rhode Island State respectively in the semi-finals. From there on you can do your own guessing.

GREENBERG EXAMINED

DETROIT, March 11 (UP).—Hank Greenberg, slugging outfielder of the Detroit Tigers, will be given his physical examination for induction into the army shortly as the Tigers' Spring training camp, local draft board officials said today.

Ben O. Shepherd, local board chairman, said he expected a report on the examination to be administered at Lakeland, Fla., by April 1. The outfielder would be classified automatically as available for military service if he passed the test, Shepherd said.

WILSON WORRIED

AVALON, Cal., March 11 (UP).—The Chicago Cubs continued preparations today for their opening exhibition game with the Philadelphia Athletics at Los Angeles Saturday. But manager Jimmy Wilson was worried about negotiations with holdouts Bill Lee and Hank Leiber, due for a showdown this week.

'We Are Proud of Our College,' Is CCNY Team's Answer to Rapp-Coudert Attack

Calls Budget Slashing REAL Subversive Activity, Hits NYU's Jim Crow, Suspension of 7 Students

Putting their fingers on the really subversive activities—the Rapp-Coudert slander campaign, professional budget cutting of education and drawing the color line in sports as at NYU—members of the newly crowned city championship CCNY basketball team vigorously opposed the current Rapp-Coudert "investigation" of their school in a statement distributed at Madison Square Garden Monday night before the big game with NYU (won by CCNY).

Joining with the team in the statement was the City College Committee to Defend Education, composed of student leaders, editors of campus publications and supported by eleven college clubs.

The text of the statement, entitled, "We Are Proud of Our College and Proud of Our Team," follows:

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR COLLEGE AND PROUD OF OUR TEAM

We are tired of seeing City College wildly misrepre-

sented by public enemies, who want to save a few million dollars in budget-cuts at the expense of our education and college reputation.

The Rapp-Coudert slanders have no basis in fact—CCNY students and teachers are Americans. Our scholastic standards are among the highest, our graduates include men like Felix Frankfurter, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Edward G. Robinson and John Klernan, and our basketball teams have always been outstanding in sports.

Roth students and teachers of the College have always expressed devotion to all the principles of democracy. They have always favored equal opportunity for all in athletics and in all other walks of life, regardless of race, color or creed. That is why all CCNY students will join with the students of NYU in branding as subversive the barring of three Negro track stars—Captain George Hagans included—from today's Southern track meet in Washington, D. C. No real American can but condemn

the suspension of the 7 NYU students who dared to oppose this "Jim-Crow" policy.

Slander, professional budget-cutting and drawing the color-line in sports—these are the really subversive activities. We student representatives have banded together to the end that CCNY be fully protected, and that the true story of its contributions be made known to the community. We oppose the Rapp-Coudert Committee.

BASKETBALL SQUAD

Manager: Bill Holman
Sidney Hertzberg
William Holzman
Claude Phillips
Harry Fishman
Julian Gerson
Harold Judenfriend
Joe K. Carpio
Vincent Capraro
Sam Deitchman
Aaron Miller
Alfred A. Winograd
Albert Goldstein
Sidney Peck
Captain Angelo Montile